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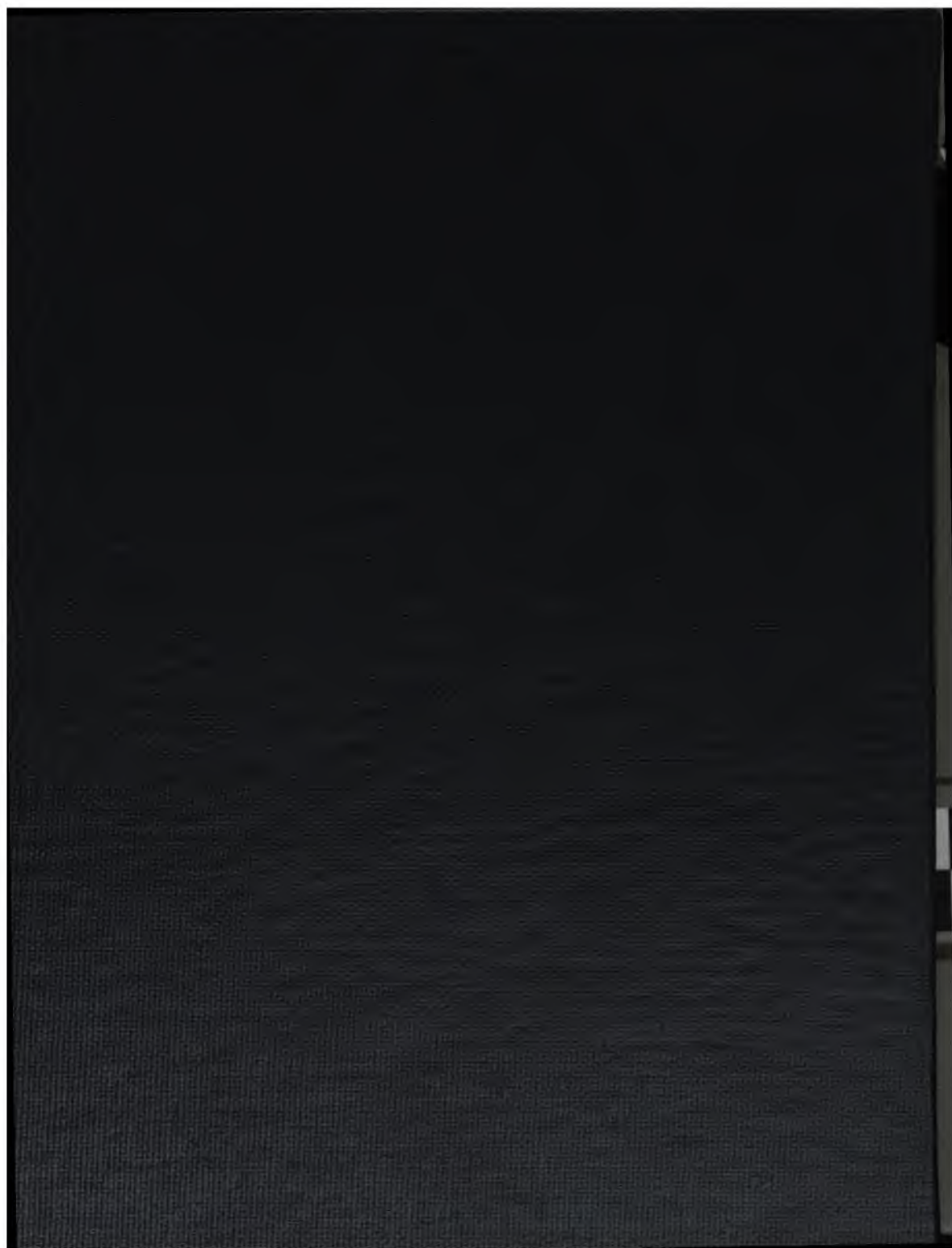
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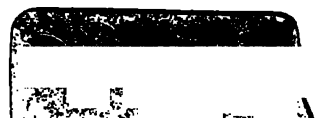
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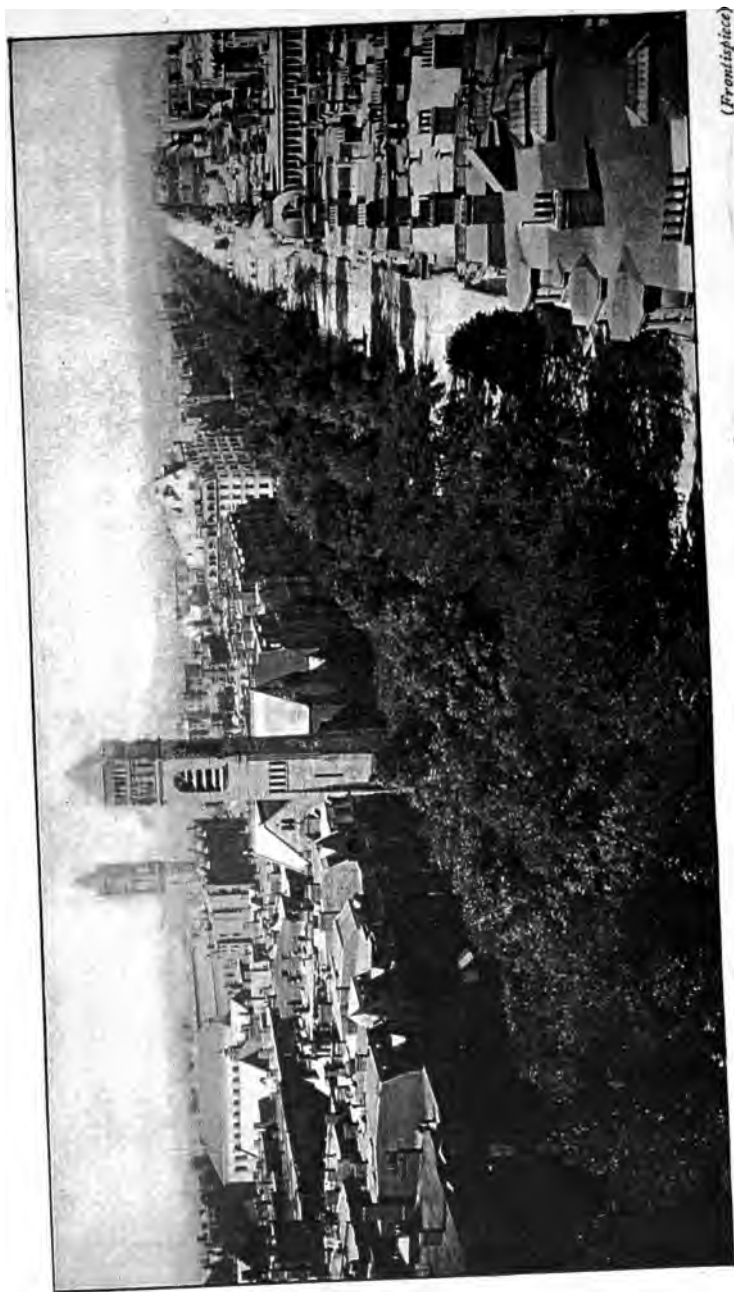
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*(Frontispiece)*

Looking West on Commonwealth Avenue Back Bay

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# Boston

## A Brief Historical Sketch

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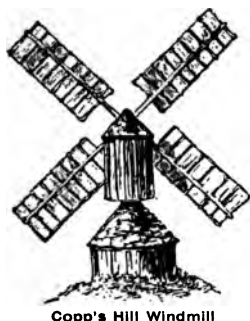
BOSTON, one of the most interesting, historically, of American cities, was originally called Shawmut, an Indian name signifying "a place of boats," but the English who settled across the river at Charlestown called it "Trimountain," either because of its three principal elevations, Beacon Hill, Fort Hill and



Boston as Seen from Roxbury in 1775

Copp's Hill, or, more probably, from the three bold peaks on Beacon Hill, the highest elevation. Trimountain presently became shortened to Tremont, and both Shawmut and Tremont are still perpetuated in the names of prominent streets, banks, buildings, etc.

In 1630, by order of the Massachusetts Legislature, it was called Boston, after the town in Lincolnshire, England, from which some of its people came. The first church building was erected the following year near the head of State Street. The early settlers pastured their cows on the Common and the slopes of Beacon Hill, and carted their grain to be ground to the windmill on Copp's Hill. By the side of the cart-roads and cow-paths thus formed, buildings were erected from time to time, till the narrow, crooked streets were outlined. Old Boston



Copp's Hill Windmill

was therefore not planned, it simply grew.

William Blackstone, whose name is given to one of our streets, seems to have been the first white settler on the Boston peninsula, and his rights were purchased by Governor Winthrop and his associates in 1633, for £30. Boston Common is part of the farm thus purchased. In the time of Winthrop and his Puritan colonists the peninsula probably contained less than eight hundred acres of solid ground.

A fine spring near what is now Spring Lane was a great attraction to the early settlers, water at Charlestown having been scarce and poor.

In 1632 the colonial legislature declared Boston "the fittest place for public meetings of any in the Bay," since which time it has remained the capital of the State. Boston included under its government Noddle's Island (now East Boston) and the other islands in the harbor, Muddy River (now Brookline), Winnisimmet (now Chelsea), Mount Wollaston (now Braintree), Randolph and Quincy. All except the islands were subsequently organized as separate municipalities. Communication with surrounding towns was at first wholly by the way of

Boston Neck (now Roxbury). The Back Bay was, until comparatively recent times, a marshy inland sea. A ferry was established to Winnisimmet in 1635 and a bridge built to Charlestown in 1786, another to Cambridge (then Newe Towne) in 1793, and a third to South Boston in 1805. Meantime,



Boston

The solid black represents the part which has been filled. A large portion of what is now the principal business district of Boston was originally covered by water and was connected with the mainland by a very narrow neck. The Cambridge side of Charles River has also been filled quite extensively.

fortifications had been erected on Fort Hill (which has since been completely cut away), at Boston Neck, and also on some of the islands in the harbor.

The Puritans, in founding the colony, desired above all things a place where their religion should be supreme, and for

thirty years church-members only were allowed to vote. But they were soon disturbed by the incoming of troublesome people of other beliefs. The government therefore disarmed the Antinomians, hanged or banished the Quakers, nailed up a Baptist church, and persecuted alleged witches, believing such a course necessary to the preservation and purity of the commonwealth. All these things were in accordance with the spirit of the age, and were done on a much larger scale in the mother country. The Quakers of that time, it is but fair to say, were detested not so much on account of their religious beliefs as because of their general "crankiness," frequent disturbance of religious meetings, and their public denunciation of everything not to their mind.

In 1692, the town then having about 7,000 inhabitants, it became the capital of a Royal Province under Governor Phips and the seat of a viceregal court, the Colonial Charter having been abrogated in 1686. In 1703 the Boston News Letter, the first newspaper in America, was issued. As early as 1761 resistance to British authority began to be manifest. The dissatisfaction culminated in the stamp riots of 1765, the occupation of the town by British soldiery in 1768, the Boston Massacre in 1770, the Boston "tea-party" in 1773, and the Revolutionary struggle in 1775. The site of the Boston Massacre is marked by a bronze tablet on State Street, not far from the old State House.

Boston became a city in 1822, having at that time about 50,000 inhabitants. Its original area had meantime been almost doubled by filling in the adjacent waters. Between 1865 and 1875 it was enlarged by the annexation of Roxbury, Dorchester, Charlestown, West Roxbury and Brighton.

In 1872 occurred the great Boston fire which swept over an immense area, destroying the wholesale section almost entirely, and leaving the region between Summer Street and the harbor a desolate waste, causing a loss of about seventy-five million

dollars. This territory has been entirely rebuilt in the most substantial manner and is now the center of the finest business portion of the city.

There were formerly eight railroads entering Boston, each with a separate terminal station. By consolidation these roads are now reduced to three, and the eight stations to two, each of which is a mammoth structure, one of them being among the largest in the world.

The first public water supply for Boston was piped from Jamaica Pond in 1795, the pipes being logs, of which forty miles were laid. In 1848 the Cochituate system of water-works was completed. This system has been extended at various times and has now been absorbed by the Metropolitan Water-Works system, which supplies not only Boston but many of the surrounding towns, and which is now constructing a great artificial lake at West Boylston, near the center of the State, to be used as a reservoir. There is also a Metropolitan Sewerage system on a comprehensive plan, with extensive pumping-works at one of the islands in the harbor, sewage being discharged only with the outgoing tides.

The population of Boston in 1880 was 362,839; in 1890, 448,477; in 1900, 560,892, there having been an increase of 25 per cent during the past decade, Boston being the fifth city in the country in population. If the suburbs immediately adjacent, which are closely connected with Boston, and which are essentially a part of the same community, were to be annexed, as in most of our other large cities, Boston's population would be over a million.

In 1800, Boston, after about a century and three quarters of civic life, had an assessed valuation of about \$15,000,000. The present valuation is \$1,129,000,000. Eastern cities are of course of slow growth as compared with the bustling West, but still some progress has been made in the past century, even in Boston. The annual tax was then about \$60,000 or about



one fifteenth of the amount now collected annually in the suburb of Brookline. The present annual tax in Boston is about \$16,000,000.

In 1800 the total area of Boston was about one third of that which is now embraced within Boston's parks and pleasure grounds, which comprise over 2300 acres.

In 1800 there were seven schools in the city with 900 scholars; now there are 726 schools with nearly 90,000 scholars. Then there were 2,376 dwellings; now about 70,000. Then there were 18 churches; now about 300. Then there were almost as many lanes, courts and alleys as there were streets, the total number of streets being but 97. Now there are nearly 500 miles of streets on which over \$43,000,000 in the aggregate have been expended. Then fourteen men were sufficient to handle the Post-office business and fifteen was a full force at the Custom-house; now the Custom-house has over 550 employees and the Post-office almost 2000. The amount now disbursed annually as dividends on stock held in Boston is far more than the total valuation of all its real and personal property one hundred years ago. With the exception of New York, Boston is probably the wealthiest city in America.

Boston has been from the earliest times dominated somewhat by the Puritan ideas of its early settlers, although, by immigration from Europe and all parts of our own land, it is rapidly becoming like other large cities. It has also been noted for its interest in literature and art and esthetic culture, and has been in many ways a pioneer in education and philanthropy. The designation of Boston as the "Athens of America" is deserved for more reasons than one. The inhabitants of ancient Athens, we are told on good authority, "spent their time in nothing else but either to hear or to tell some new thing," and these modern Athenians, true to their name, have perhaps originated and exploited more "fads" than the people of any other city. On the other hand, the wealthy people of

one sees are more picturesque than useful for defensive purposes in these days of modern artillery, and the real defenses of the city are the modern batteries farther down the harbor.



Frobisher's Map of Boston at the time of the Revolution

Looking south over the stately Touraine Hotel, the new Colonial Theatre and the great Holy Cross Cathedral, one sees the thickly settled South End region, and Roxbury lying beyond, Dorchester adjoining Roxbury on the left. Just east of the Touraine appears the tower of the Boston Fire Depart-

ment's signal station. Forest Hills and Mount Hope cemeteries and Hyde Park lie beyond Roxbury. Franklin Park lies just beyond Dorchester, and, still farther away, stretching toward the east, appear the beautiful Blue Hills of Milton, the highest of them having an observatory and signal station on its summit. Turning a little west of south, we look across the Common and Public Garden over the beautiful Back Bay region with its elegant churches and public buildings, all built on land filled in within the past thirty or forty years, over Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury to Bellevue Hill with its water-tower, from which may be obtained one of the finest views around Boston. The Roxbury stand-pipe, nearly in line with Bellevue Hill, occupies the site of one of the early colonial forts.

Facing west, one sees in the immediate foreground the picturesque roofs of the historic West End, where have lived so many of Boston's most noted citizens. Beyond are the slightly hills of Brookline, and, farther away, Newton. Though apparently covered with foliage, this region will be found to contain some of the most beautiful homes around Boston. The Charles River, quite broad at this point, is crossed by Harvard Bridge leading to Cambridge. Parallel with the river, Beacon Street runs straight for more than a mile, a rare thing in Boston, as will readily be seen. Commonwealth Avenue, the finest street in Boston, is a little south of Beacon Street and parallel with it.

Northeast stretches Cambridge, Boston's largest suburb, the seat of Harvard University. The towers of Memorial Hall and Cambridge City Hall are prominent landmarks. West of Cambridge lies the Brighton District, a part of Boston. Mount Auburn Cemetery lies near the Charles River in Cambridge. Northwest of Cambridge may be seen Arlington Heights, with its water-tower visible many miles away. Still farther north are the slightly buildings of Tufts College in Somerville, the

thick woods beyond being part of the Middlesex Fells Park Reservation.

Among the distant objects seen in clear weather are Mount Wachusett, forty miles away to the west, and Mount Monadnock, about seventy-five miles to the northeast, in the State of New Hampshire.

It will be seen that the region about Boston is as interesting as Boston itself, and the visitor will be well repaid if he includes in his tours Lexington, Concord, Milton and other near-by towns of historic interest and natural beauty. The country about Boston is naturally picturesque, and its beauty has been preserved and heightened by art so that Boston's suburbs are equaled by those of few if any cities in the United States.

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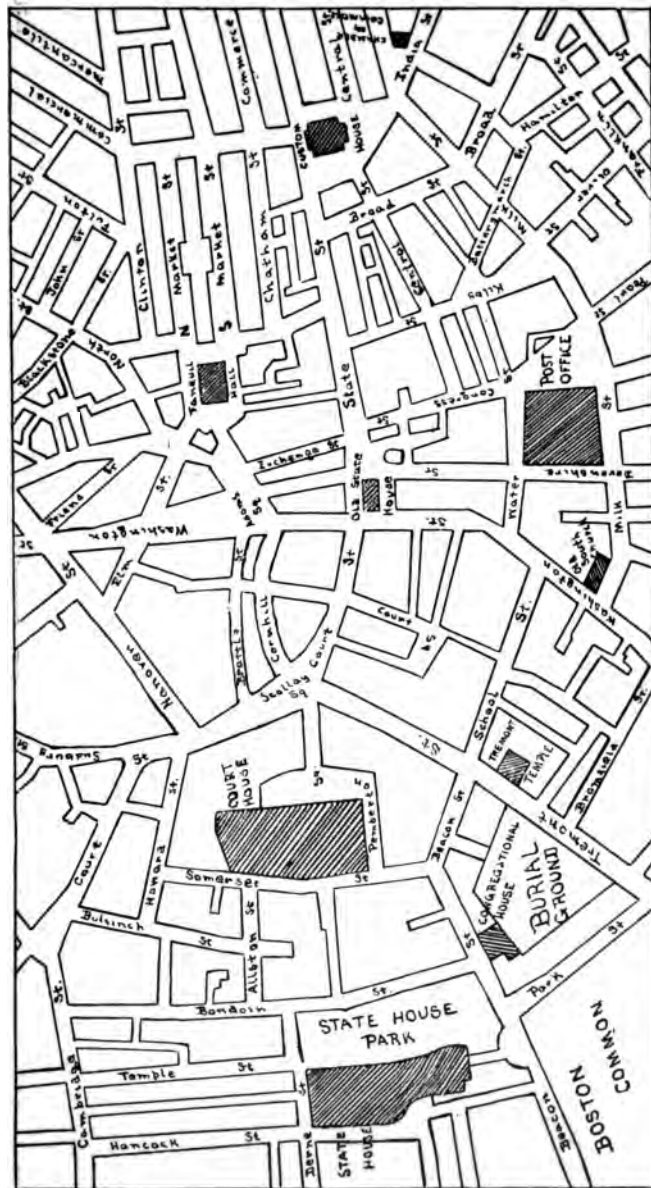
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## SIGHTSEEING TOURS

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### The Central Business Region

ONE may well begin his tour at the **State House**, the real "hub of the universe," according to Dr. Holmes, though this appellation has often been given to Boston as a whole. This noble building occupies the site of John Hancock's cow pasture. The corner-stone was laid in 1795 by Paul Revere and the Masonic fraternity, Gov. Samuel Adams delivering the oration. The building was completed in 1798. The portion facing Beacon Street was designed by Charles Bulfinch, and cost about \$133,000. The proposition in recent years to tear it down brought out so many remonstrances that it has been repaired, the cupola on the dome rebuilt on Bulfinch's plan, and the interior arrangements restored as far as possible to their original condition. Meantime, an extension has been built, far exceeding in size the original building, and involving a cost of \$5,000,000. It contains, in addition to state offices, the State library and archives, comprising more than 100,000 volumes, many rare maps and pamphlets, and countless original documents of priceless value, all systematically catalogued. The most interesting relic is undoubtedly the **Bradford Diary**, sometimes called the "Log of the Mayflower," recently secured from the Lord Bishop of London through Ambassador Bayard. This is now preserved under glass as a priceless treasure, and locked up in a special safe each night. In it Governor Bradford recorded much of our early Pilgrim history. This diary has recently been reprinted by the State.



The Crooked Streets of the Central Business Portion of Boston

**Memorial Hall** contains hundreds of battle-flags and war relics. There are spaces reserved for mural decorations and pictures illustrating the history of Massachusetts, for which eminent painters have already been engaged. The **Council Chamber** has been used as such since 1798. Many historic busts decorate the building, and both legislative chambers are well worth a visit. The historic codfish, suspended over the Speaker's desk in Representatives' Hall, is a relic of those days when the fisheries were the most important industries of the State. The central corridors of the new portion are imposing, and the whole building is a good example of colonial architecture. There are statues of Daniel Webster and Horace Mann, the great educator, on the Beacon Street grounds, the latter being paid for by Boston school-children.

The fine granite column on the east grounds, surmounted by a bronze eagle, commemorates the original "beacon" which gave the name to Beacon Hill. The tablets on its base formerly decorated a monument of brick and stone erected in 1791. A bronze statue of General Devens stands near by. The State House grounds extend east as far as Bowdoin Street, the old buildings having been removed early in 1901. Opposite the State House on Beacon Street is the unique and beautiful **Shaw monument**, in memory of Colonel Robert Gould Shaw, who commanded a regiment of colored troops in the war of the Rebellion. It is the work of Augustus St. Gaudens.

Going east down Beacon Street, past the house on the corner of Park Street, where Lafayette stopped in 1824, we notice the fine new **Congregational House** designed in colonial style by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, the front being decorated by sculptures depicting scenes in Pilgrim history, illustrative of Law, Education, Religion and Philanthropy. The **Pilgrim Press Bookstore** on the street floor has been called one of the most modern and attractive book-shops in New England. On the second floor, the Congregational Library of 42,000



The State House



volumes, with its beautiful Reading Room and an adjoining room containing a valuable collection of old and rare Bibles, is worth a visit. The **American Unitarian Association Building**, a brownstone structure, is directly opposite, and next to it the new and handsome **Bellevue Hotel**.

The library of the **Boston Athenæum** at 10½ Beacon Street, occupying a massive stone building, is owned by a private

society and contains 200,000 volumes including many rare books, among them a considerable portion of General Washington's library, besides many statues, paintings and busts.

A **Woman's Club House** is in process of erection nearly opposite the Athenæum.

Passing down Beacon Street, we turn north on Somerset Street to notice **Jacob Sleeper Hall**, containing the office and several departments of **Boston University**. The University also occupies



Congregational House

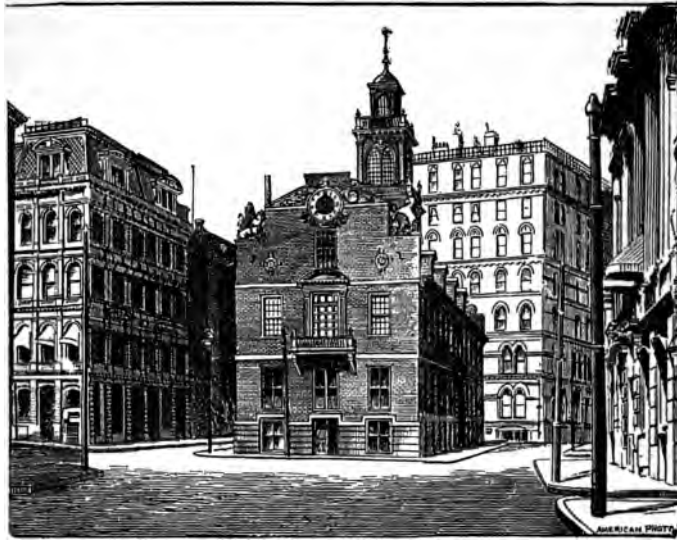
a School of Law on Ashburton Place near by, the building having been remodeled out of the old Mount Vernon Congregational Church. It has a School of Theology on Mount Vernon Street, in the old Thayer mansion, a School of Medicine on East Concord Street, and Colleges of Music and Agriculture at Amherst, Massachusetts. A little farther down Somerset Street is the building of the **New England Historic**

**Genealogical Society** with 1000 members, founded in 1844. In it is a library of about 25,000 volumes, and thousands of pamphlets, prints and relics.

On the right of Somerset Street we enter the rear of the **Court House** of Suffolk County, which faces on Pemberton Square, which was erected in 1887-94 at a cost, including the land, of \$3,828,000. In the beautiful and imposing corridor may be seen French's fine statue of Rufus Choate. Passing out into Pemberton Square, formerly a fashionable residence quarter, now chiefly occupied by lawyers' offices, we pass between two lofty office buildings into Scollay Square, so called from William Scollay, who a century ago owned buildings on this site.

Noticing the bronze statue of Governor Winthrop, a duplicate of one in the Capitol at Washington, we pass down Court Street. The **Old Court House** on the right of the street was built in 1833-36. **Young's Hotel**, a famous hostelry, part of which faces Court Street, extends back to a court off Washington Street. On the corner of Court and Washington Streets is the **Ames Building**, a fine fire-proof structure, passing which we come to one of the most interesting buildings in Boston, the **Old State House** at the head of State Street. This was erected in 1748, on the site of the old wooden town-house burned two years previous, which was built in 1713. Here, by royal consent, Endicott, Leverett, Bradstreet, Sir Edmund Andros, Sir William Phips, Lord Belmont, Dudley, Burnet, Shirley, Pownal, Bernard and others presided over the proceedings of the government of the colony and province. Here John Adams, James Otis, Quincy, Warren, Cushing, Hancock, and numerous patriots made the first opposition to the royal authority. From the balcony Washington reviewed the entry of the American army after the termination of the siege of Boston. On July 18, 1776, the Declaration of Independence, and in 1783 the proclamation of peace, were read from the east window. The State

Legislature met here until 1798, when the whole State government marched to the new State House on Beacon Hill. In 1835 William Lloyd Garrison escaped from the mob by entering

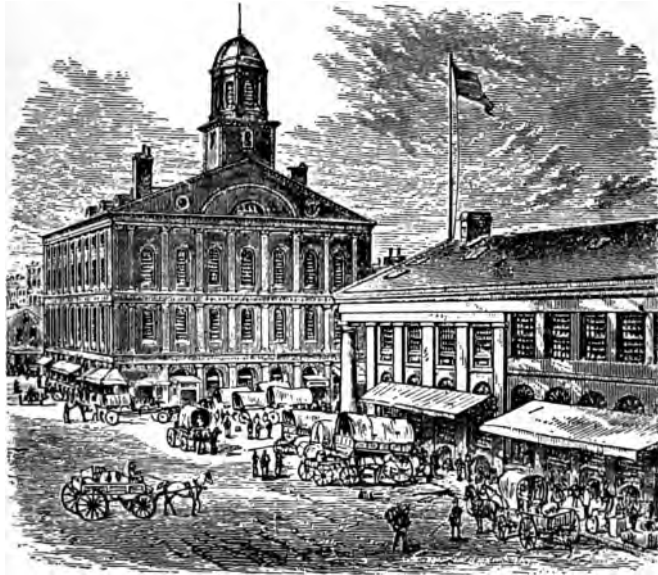


Old State House

the building on one side and passing through to a carriage on the other side of the street. The first public library in America was located on this site, and the first Episcopal services in Boston were held here in 1686. From 1830 to 1839 the building was used as a City Hall, and was afterwards leased for offices. In 1881 it was thoroughly repaired and put as nearly as possible in its original condition, and given in charge of the Bostonian Society, who have filled the building with rare paintings, prints and relics of old Boston in the colonial and provincial periods.

Walking down State Street, we pass the spot where occurred the **Boston Massacre**, in March, 1770, which was really the

beginning of the Revolutionary War. British soldiers fired on citizens near the spot now indicated by a circle in the pavement and a bronze tablet on the wall of the building near by. The monument on the Common, facing Tremont Street, commemorates the victims of this massacre. The **Old Town Pump** formerly stood at the northeast corner of State and Washington Streets. State Street is the Wall Street of Boston, containing the Clearing House, Stock Exchange, etc., and not only the tall, imposing modern buildings, but many of the more ancient-looking structures are occupied by bankers and brokers of

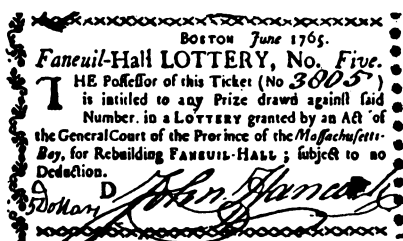


Faneuil Hall and part of Quincy Market

world-wide reputation. State Street leads to the water, but we turn north at Change Avenue, a quaint little short cut characteristic of older Boston, named from the ancient Royal Exchange Tavern. Near where it leaves State Street once stood

the town pillory and whipping-post. We soon reach **Adams Square**, so named from Samuel Adams, of whom a fine bronze statue has been erected. The eastern portion of it, however, has always been known as **Dock Square**. And now before us stands **Faneuil Hall**, the famous "Cradle of Liberty." It was built by Peter Faneuil in 1742 and presented to the town, rebuilt in 1763, and dedicated by James Otis, enlarged in 1806, and recently made practically fire-proof at large expense. The lower portion is and has always been a market. The hall above is open to the public, and is decorated with many interesting portraits, including Healy's great painting of Webster's Reply to Hayne. This hall has been the scene of many notable gatherings, feasts, town meetings, rallies, etc. State dinners were here given to Lafayette, Count D'Estaing, Prince de Joinville, and Lords Ashburton and Elgin, and its walls have echoed to the eloquence of Webster, Everett, Otis, Sumner, Parker, Channing, Beecher, Garrison, Phillips, Blaine, Evarts and many other famous orators. The hall may not be sold or leased, but is free for meetings when a certain number of citizens apply. Then those concerned assemble in the interest of their

pet project, whatever it may be, and "rock the cradle." Strange as it may seem to many, the rebuilding of Faneuil Hall was accomplished by the aid of a lottery scheme, which then was considered quite legitimate. East of Faneuil



Lottery Ticket

Hall is **Quincy Market**, and the adjacent streets are usually blockaded with marketmen's teams. This building, 535 feet long, was built in 1825, and is the property of the city.

In **Corn Court**, off Faneuil Hall Square, is the old **Brasier Inn**,



Boston Post Office

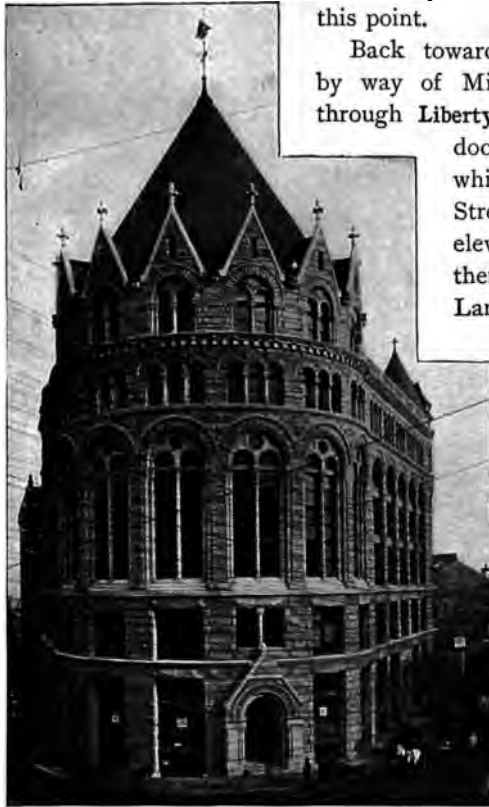
which afterward became the Hancock House. Talleyrand, when exiled from France, stopped here in 1794, and also, later, King Louis Philippe under the name of M. d'Orléans. Washington also dined here.

We now return to State Street, through Merchant's Row, and continuing east soon reach the **United States Custom House**, a huge structure with granite dome as well as walls, erected in 1837-47 at a cost of \$1,000,000. The fluted columns weigh over forty tons each, and are over five feet in diameter. Passing down India Street, we soon reach the **Chamber of Commerce**, at India and Central Streets. The Boston Chamber of Commerce was organized in its present form in 1885 by the consolidation of the Produce Exchange and the Commercial Exchange. The present handsome building was completed in

1892. The chamber occupies the third story with a floor space of 4,300 feet. A little farther east are the wharves and docks which may be easily reached from this point.

Back toward our starting-place by way of Milk Street, we pass through **Liberty Square**, formerly a dock and shipyard, into which enters Kilby Street, at first only eleven feet wide and then known as Mackerel Lane. At the State

Street end of this street once stood the **Bunch of Grapes Tavern**, a patriot headquarters in Washington's time. Passing through Liberty Square we reach Post Office Square, upon which faces the **United States Post Office Building**, a massive pile of Cape Ann granite, erected 1869-85, covering



Chamber of Commerce

over an acre of ground and costing \$6,000,000. The sculptured groups high up on the building are by Daniel C. French, and represent Labor, Science and Fine Arts. The United States Subtreasury and United States Court rooms and other

government offices are also in this building. Milk Street has some handsome business blocks, notably those of the **Telephone Company**, the **Mutual Life Insurance Company**, with its tall tower, the **New England Mutual Life Insurance Company**, and the



The Old South Meeting House

**Equitable Life Insurance Company.** Continuing up Milk Street toward Washington Street, we reach the **Old South Meeting-house**, one of the well known landmarks of Boston. This faces Washington Street, and was built in 1729. It was the scene of some of the great patriotic town meetings, and was the point of departure for the participants in the "tea party." The British



used it as a riding-school during their occupation of Boston. The church which formerly worshiped here now occupies the elegant Back Bay structure known as the "New Old South" church.



Franklin's Birthplace on Milk Street

The old meeting-house served as a post-office for a time after the great Boston fire, which burned the building then in use. The Old South Meeting-house is now a historical museum and contains a rich and varied collection of colonial and Revolutionary relics. It is open daily, and the admission fee of twenty-five cents goes to the fund for its preservation. Just north of the meeting-house stood Governor Winthrop's house until 1775, when the half-frozen British garrison tore it down for fuel. On Milk Street, nearly opposite the Old South, is the site of **Benjamin Franklin's Birthplace**, indicated by an inscription on the front of a modern building.

We are now back on Washington Street, the principal retail street of the city. Nearly opposite the Old South is another reminder of ancient times in the **Old Corner Bookstore** on the corner of School Street. It is the oldest brick building in Boston, having been erected in 1712 on the site of Anne Hutchinson's dwelling. It has been a book-store since 1828, and has been frequented by such illustrious book-buyers as Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Whittier, Thoreau, and was visited by



King's Chapel and Beacon Hill in 1688

Dickens and Thackeray. Interesting specimens of the handwriting of some of the old-time customers, and also of clerks afterwards eminent, are framed and hung upon its walls.

From earliest times Boston has been a great book market. Besides the Old Corner Book-store, the bibliophile will be



Old Corner

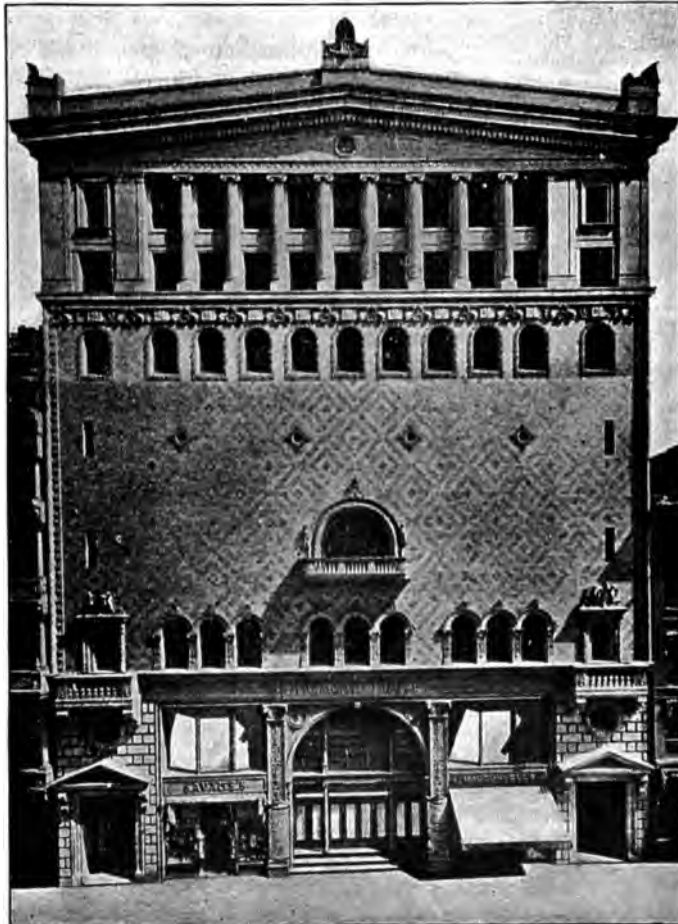
interested in visiting the large bookstores of **De Wolfe, Fiske & Company** and of the **C. E. Lauriat Company**, a little way north on Washington Street; still farther north is the fine store of **Little, Brown & Company**, who are extensive publishers of law books, as well as publishers and dealers in general literature. There are some interesting old bookshops on Cornhill and in



King's Chapel

the basement of the Old South Meeting-house. The various denominations have publishing houses or depositories in Boston, the Methodist being at 36 Bromfield Street, the Baptist over Little, Brown & Company, on Washington Street, the Congregational at 14 Beacon Street, the Unitarian directly opposite, the Universalist at 30 West Street, and the Presbyterian at 13½ Bromfield Street. Most of these houses carry a large general stock of books, as well as their own publications. **Houghton, Mifflin & Company**, at 4 Park Street, and **Ginn & Company**, school-book publishers, Tremont Place, are widely known, and

each has a large bookmaking plant in Cambridge. **D. C. Heath & Company** also issue many valuable school and college textbooks. Many other well known publishers, including **Lothrop**



**Tremont Temple**

**Publishing Company, Dana, Estes & Company, W. A. Wilde & Company, Small & Maynard, Silver, Burdett & Company and L. C. Page & Company, have their headquarters in Boston.**

**Doll & Richards' Art Store on Park Street is well worth visiting.**

We continue up School Street, so called from the Latin School which from 1634 to 1844 stood on the site of the present City Hall. **City**



Park Street Church and Old Granary Burying-Ground

**Hall** is on the right side of the street, and when erected was thought to be of ample size, but is now far too small for the city's needs. On the grounds in front of it are

# The Daylight Store

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WE ARE SHOWING this season one of the LARGEST and we think THE BEST line of WHITE and COLORED SHIRT WAISTS ever shown in NEW ENGLAND. \* \* \* \* The prices here mentioned, we trust, will encourage you to call and inspect the hundreds of pretty styles which our stock contains. \* \* \* \* For STYLE, FIT, FINISH, QUALITY, and PRICE our Shirt Waists ARE UNEQUALLED. \* \* \* \*

PRICES  
range from **50** cts. to **\$10.00**

We make a Specialty of MISSES' and EXTRA SIZES in both White and Colored Waists. \* \* \* \* MAIL ORDERS FILLED. \* \* \* \* Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory.

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## Gilchrist Co.

Winter, through to Washington Street, Boston.

## *Jordan, Marsh & Co.*

who easily lead in New England in the exhibition and sale of Dry Goods and House furnishings, occupy two great establishments with a frontage on Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncey



Main Building, Washington, Summer and Avon Sts.

Streets. A beautiful subway under Avon Street connects the two buildings. On the fifth floor of the Housefurnishing Annex they have fitted up, at great expense and labor, a model summer Cottage, which they invite all to inspect.



Housefurnishing Annex, Avon, Bedford and Chauncey Sts.

bronze statues of Benjamin Franklin and Josiah Quincy. Nearly opposite is the well known **Parker House**, and on the corner facing Tremont Street is the ancient and interesting **King's Chapel**, built in 1749-54, on the site occupied by the first Episcopal church, erected 1688. It contains many busts, memorial tablets, etc., and a quaint antique pulpit with sounding-board. The viceregal court and army and navy officers were accustomed to attend service here, occupying state pews. Washington attended an oratorio here in 1789. The old burying-ground adjoining contains the remains of Governor Winthrop, John Winslow's wife (Mary Chilton of the Mayflower), Governors John Leverett, William Shirley and John Endicott, Lady Andros, Rev. John Cotton and John Davenport, Charles Bulfinch, the architect, and other notables. A little farther south on Tremont Street is **Tremont Temple**, the great Baptist institutional church. The auditorium is used also for conventions, lectures, etc., being one of the handsomest halls in the city, and containing seats for about 3000 people. Here also are the headquarters of the **United Society of Christian Endeavor**. Directly opposite is the **Tremont Building**, a large office structure, on the site of the old Tremont House.

Continuing south on Tremont Street we soon reach **Park Street Church**, which occupies the site of the old public granary of colonial times. The **Old Granary Burying-ground** adjoining this derives its name from its nearness to this site. This burial-ground contains the tombs of eight governors, including John Hancock and Samuel Adams, also John Hull, the mint-master, and Judge Sewall, his son-in-law, the parents of Benjamin Franklin (not Franklin himself as many have supposed), Peter Faneuil, Paul Revere and Robert Treat Paine, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the victims of the Boston Massacre. Mary Goose, supposed to be the writer of the world-renowned Mother Goose rhymes, who was a member of the Old South Church, was also buried here.



Retracing our steps down School Street, we turn south through narrow Province Street into quaint old **Province Court**, now a place of small shops and manufactories, but where were



The Old Province House

formerly the state residences of viceregal governors. The **Old Province House**, which stood from 1667 to 1864 partly on the site now occupied by Clark's Tavern, was a famous hostelry, and was the scene of many important social functions in the time of our forefathers. Returning to School Street, we cross it and continue north into City Hall Avenue, another one of

the curious little paths which abound in Boston. Before reaching Court Square we turn east into a narrow private way known among newsboys as **Pie Alley**. In this is the sign of the **Bell in Hand**, dated 1795, over the door of a quaint old eating and drinking place. This leads to that part of Washington Street known as **Newspaper Row**, the offices of the principal dailies being near by.

Southward on Washington Street one passes the theaters and the great retail dry-goods, clothing and jewelry houses, with their brilliant and costly window displays. Among the largest of the great Department Stores are those of **Jordan, Marsh & Company**, and the **R. H. White Company**, whose mammoth establishments each give employment to thousands of men and women, and do a business of several million dollars a year. Many of the cross streets are interesting. Franklin

# Patrician Shoes

.....*FOR*.....  
**WOMEN**

Are the Best Shoes for the Money in the World

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HEY fit the feet, and they wear to look as well at the end of their usefulness as at the beginning, and their comfort from the very start is a matter of wonder to all wearers. ❁

This is because of the shape of the last. Try a pair for your next. ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

We are sole agents for Boston and vicinity. ❁ ❁ ❁

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## R. H. White Co.

Washington and Bedford Streets  
Boston, Mass. \_\_\_\_\_

# The REGAL SHOE

Men's Store { 113 Summer Street } Boston  
Women's Store { 109 Summer Street } Mass.

**STYLE=COMFORT=DURABILITY**



Boston is the shoe centre of the United States.

Why not buy shoes this year with the same regard for style and comfort you use in purchasing any other article of wearing apparel.

In Regal Shoes we have accomplished just this. We have put into our shoes qualities which before this have only been found in shoes at from \$6 up to almost any price. This is made possible only by selling direct from Tannery to Consumer.

In buying Regal Shoes you cannot go wrong as to style. The Regal standard for quality never varies. We have 151 styles made in 121 sizes. If you want the latest styles *right now* for \$3.50 you can get them only in Regal Shoes.

.. ONE BLOCK FROM ..

**SOUTH TERMINAL STATION**

Street, formerly Vincent's Lane, named for Benjamin Franklin in 1846, has several great crockery houses which make extensive and interesting displays of their wares. Near the head of Summer Street originated the great **Boston fire** of 1872, which devastated the business district, stopping only at the water front, and causing a loss of about seventy-five millions of dollars, and also many lives.

The streets east of us, including Summer Street, which leads to the **South Terminal Station** (see chapter on TRANSPORTATION), and the streets which intersect it, are now filled with wholesale establishments of every kind, — printing and paper houses, boot and shoe and leather warehouses, doing business all over the world, while farther east the wool-dealers may be found, Boston being the greatest wool-market in the country. Summer Street itself is becoming more of a retail street than formerly, owing to the immense amount of travel diverted to it since the completion of the South Terminal. It formerly contained some of the finest residences in the city. A tablet at the intersection of Summer and High Streets marks the site where Daniel Webster lived.



**South Terminal Station**

Winter Street, Temple Place and West Street, once residence streets, are crowded with fine retail establishments, constantly thronged with shoppers.

The **Adams House**, one of the first-class hotels, stands on the site occupied by the **Lamb Tavern** in 1746. On the corner of



"Liberty Tree." From an Old Print

Washington and Essex Streets once stood the "**Liberty Tree**," planted in 1646, and famous as the rallying-point of the "Sons of Liberty." It was destroyed by the British troops in 1775. An inscription on a building occupying the site recalls the fact.

We might with interest follow Washington Street for ten miles, passing through the South End, Roxbury and Forest Hills, past Bellevue Hill to the Dedham line, and should find it for part of the way a much wider and more spacious

street than in the crowded parts just traversed. We should see many fine buildings and large business establishments; also points of historic interest; but confining our trip to the central business portion, we turn west on Boylston Street, passing the **Young Men's Christian Union**, and the **Touraine Hotel** on the corner of Boylston and Tremont Streets, perhaps the finest in the city, and for elegance scarcely surpassed anywhere. On the opposite corner is the new **Masonic Temple**. Before us, extending north to Beacon Hill and west to Charles Street, stretches **Boston Common**, the people's favorite park, of which more will be said in connection with a description of the Park System.

The new **Colonial Theatre** on Boylston Street, facing the



East Side of Tremont Street in 1800. 1. Court Street to Bromfield Street. 2. Bromfield Street to West Street. 3. West Street to Boylston Street

Common, stands on the site of the old Public Library. Farther on we come to Park Square, south of Boylston Street, noticing here the **Lincoln Emancipation Statue**, of bronze, cast at Munich, and presented to the city by Moses Kimball. From Park Square diverges Columbus Avenue, leading to Roxbury, while



The Frog Pond, Boston Common

Boylston Street, if followed, would lead us to the Back Bay district, described later.

Tremont Street, facing the Common, formerly a region of fine residences, is now a busy retail street with many first-class stores, catering to high-class trade. The same may be said of Boylston Street, which until recent years was occupied chiefly by residences.

The accompanying illustrations give one a fair idea of the appearance of the east side of Tremont Street in earlier days, and the marked contrast between then and now is interesting.

MODERN FIREPROOF HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION



## New Hotel Bellevue

*Beacon Street, near Tremont Street*

HARVEY & WOOD

*Boston, Mass.*

EUROPEAN PLAN



ESTABLISHED 1869



L. H. DALOZ



Dyer and Cleanser  
of Fine Garments

510 TREMONT STREET  
24 BROMFIELD STREET  
131 SUMMER STREET } BOSTON

*Specialty of REMOVING STAINS without  
Cleansing the Whole Garment.*

BLANKETS, CURTAINS, DRAPERIES,  
RUGS, ETC., LEFT WITH ME TO BE  
CLEANSED CAN BE STORED FREE  
OF CHARGE DURING THE SUMMER  
MONTHS

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS CLEANSED AND PRESSED



*Telephone Connection*

## The West End

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FORTY years ago Beacon Hill and the region north and west of it, commonly known as the West End, was the most fashionable and desirable residence region in Boston. The invasion of business, club and boarding-houses has caused many of the older and wealthier families to remove to the Back Bay or to the suburbs, though some still remain on Beacon Hill.

Starting from the State House, we walk down Beacon Street, still a fashionable quarter. No. 25 Beacon Street was **Governor Bowdoin's mansion**, and General Burgoyne's headquarters. The site of the old **John Hancock mansion**, at 29 Beacon Street, near the State House, is marked by a bronze tablet in front of a modern brownstone dwelling. The old house, which stood till 1863, was one of the best examples of colonial architecture, and was the model for the Massachusetts Building at the World's Fair. It is a matter for regret that it could not have been permanently preserved. Washington, Lafayette, D'Estaing and other eminent guests



Old Hancock Mansion

were here entertained, and it was General Clinton's headquarters in 1775. Its old doorstep, trodden by many famous men, is preserved near Pine-Bank Cottage, on the shore of Jamaica Pond. **The Tudor Building** on the corner of Joy Street was one of the earliest first-class apartment houses to be erected in Boston.

At 42 Beacon Street is the aristocratic **Somerset Club-house**, formerly the home of David Sears, on the site of the house of John Stuart Copley, the famous painter, who owned eleven acres in the vicinity. At the corner of Beacon and Walnut Streets **Wendell Phillips** was born. At 55 Beacon Street lived and died **William H. Prescott**, the historian. On Charles Street, which once bordered on Charles River, still lives **Mrs. James T. Fields**, author of a delightful book of literary reminiscences; and here she has entertained many famous litterateurs. **John Lothrop Motley**, the historian, lived at No. 7 Walnut Street. At No. 4 Chestnut Street was the home of the late **Dr. C. A. Bartol**. Chestnut Street was also once the home of **Richard H. Dana**, **Francis Parkman** and **Edwin Booth**.

**Mt. Vernon Street**, formerly the home of William Ellery Channing, Charles Francis Adams and Governor Claflin, is one of the pleasantest of the West End streets. **Thomas Bailey Aldrich**, the author, has his winter residence here. The **Thayer Mansion** at No. 72 is now the Divinity School of Boston University. **Louisburg Square**, where once flowed William Blackstone's spring, is still the abode of many literary notables. Its quaint little statues of Columbus and Aristides were presented by the Turkish consul in 1849.

West of Charles Street, on Brimmer Street, is the **Church of the Advent**, where a wealthy congregation worship with the most "high church" ritual. On Revere Street, west of Charles Street, is the **Home for Aged Women**, where nearly a hundred inmates find a pleasant and comfortable home.

The northern slope of Beacon Hill has a large population of

colored people. Their prominent church is the First African Methodist, on the corner of Charles and Mt. Vernon Streets.

On the corner of Charles and Fruit Streets is the **Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary**, founded in 1824, and aided by the State in 1876 to the extent of \$100,000. North of Cambridge Street, between Charles Street and the water, is **Charles River Park**, also called the **Charlesbank**. It contains ten acres, and includes a fine playground six hundred feet long. It has cost the city about \$680,000. Walking northward through the park, we notice on our right the grim-looking **Charles Street Jail** of Suffolk County. Farther along we see the extensive buildings and grounds of the **Massachusetts General Hospital**, facing Mc-



Massachusetts General Hospital

Lean Street. This beneficent institution was founded in 1799. The main building was designed by Bulfinch. With one exception it is the oldest hospital in the country, and has a staff of very eminent physicians and surgeons. The use of ether in surgery was first introduced to the world at this hospital.

If we continue northeast we shall soon reach the Northern Station. Turning south, however, we quickly arrive at **Bowdoin Square**, through which passes a constant stream of travel to and from Cambridge by way of Cambridge Street and West Boston Bridge.

Bowdoin Square was once a region of elegant houses, surrounded by fine gardens and orchards. It is now a much less fashionable region, and a place of small retail stores. The **Bowdoin Square Baptist Church**, facing the square, does a good work in this crowded section.

The **Revere House**, facing the square, frequently entertained Daniel Webster, and most of the noted political men of fifty years ago, being at that time considered the swell hotel of Bos-



West Church

ton. The Prince of Wales, now King of England, stopped here during his visit to Boston in 1861. On Lynde Street, fronting Cambridge Street, is the old **West Church**, now used as a branch of the Boston Public Library. The original West Church was erected in 1736-37, and was used as barracks in 1775. The present edifice was erected in 1806. Rev. C. A. Bartol preached

in this church for about fifty years. Here was held one of the earliest Sunday-schools in Boston, it having been started in 1812.

Retracing our steps, we climb the steep ascent of Beacon Hill, noticing on the way the vine-covered **Bulfinch Place (Unitarian) Church**, at Bowdoin and Bulfinch Streets, the quaint, gray-stone edifices of the **Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist**, on Bowdoin Street, and the **First Methodist Church**, on Temple Street.

We get a good idea of the size of the State House extension, viewing the building from the northeast. The older part included only three of the east windows,



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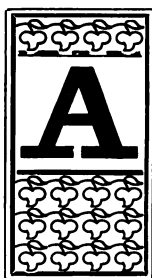
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## The Old North End

---

THE region north of Faneuil Hall, extending east to the water front, now densely populated by Russian and Hungarian Jews, Italians and other foreigners, was once the most aristocratic residence portion of Boston, and many relics of its former state still remain.

Starting from Scollay Square, we walk down Brattle Street, and after passing Marston's Restaurant and the Quincy House we come to Brattle Square. Here stood, until 1871, the old **Brattle Square Church**, with a cannon-ball embedded in its front, which was fired from an American battery in Cambridge while the church was used as British barracks during the Revolution. Nearly opposite, facing Washington Street and running through to Cornhill, is the store in which Amos Lawrence, afterward known as a wealthy and philanthropic merchant, and from whose family the city of Lawrence was named, began his business career. He paid \$700 a year rent, which was then considered such an exorbitant price that many predicted his early ruin.

Turning north through Brattle Square, we pass through Elm Street into **Hanover Street**, the main thoroughfare leading to the North End. Here stands the **American House** on the site of which once lived General Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill.



Old Brattle Square Church  
(Cannon Ball showing over the Door)



It was originally called Orange-tree Lane. On the corner of Hanover and Union Streets **Benjamin Franklin** once lived, and worked for his father at candle-making. A little way north on Union Street stood, until 1828, the **Green Dragon Tavern**,



Old Green Dragon Tavern  
Formerly on Union Street. "Headquarters of the Revolution"

once known as the "Headquarters of the Revolution." A reproduction of its ancient sign appears on the front of a building now occupying the site. At Marshall Street, imbedded in the rear wall of a build-

ing which faces Hanover Street, is the **Boston Stone**, once used as a painter's mill, and afterward, for about a century, as a sign in front of a paint-shop. It bears the date 1737, but it is thought it was brought from England about 1700. In this narrow alley dwelt Ebenezer Hancock, brother of John Hancock, deputy paymaster of the Continental Army; and the buildings facing Marshall Street, extending back to Creek Lane, were known as **Hancock's Row**. In Hancock's house were received and disbursed the French crowns sent over by D'Estaing's fleet to pay the impoverished soldiers. A building on the south side of Hanover Street, near Marshall Street, bears the sign of the **Painters' Arms** with the date 1701. It was transferred from an older building to the present one in



The Boston Stone

**Blackstone Street**, named from Boston's earliest white settler, occupies the bed of the old **Middlesex Canal**. Turning down **Salem Street**, we pass through a densely populated Russian and Jewish neighborhood. A little way down on the left stood, for



Old Christ Church

a century and a half, the first Baptist Church, the predecessor of the present elegant structure on Commonwealth Avenue. At the head of Hull Street stands **Christ Church**, one of the most interesting buildings in the city. We are told by an inscription on the front of the building that here were displayed

the signal lanterns enabling Paul Revere to make his famous ride to Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775, warning the Americans of the approach of British troops. This is doubted by some, who think the **Old North Church**, then standing in North Square, which Paul Revere attended, is really entitled to that honor. But, however that may be, Christ Church has many claims on our attention. It was built in 1732, and has a quaint interior; in the vestry are preserved many ancient relics, including a copy of the rare "**Vinegar Bible**," so called, and the prayer-book which shows plainly how the prayers for His Majesty the King were amended during Revolutionary times, so as to better accord with the feelings of the worshipers. There is also a **communion set** presented to the church in 1733 by George II. The organ was imported from London in 1759, and the high gallery beside it was built for occupancy by slaves. It is said that the term "nigger heaven," as applied to a high gallery, originated here. The chime of bells in the tower was cast in Gloucester, England, in 1744, and was the first to be used in America. In the crypts under the church are entombed several British officers killed at Bunker Hill. Episcopal services are still held each Sunday in the church.

Some of the most interesting relics, including the communion service, can be seen only on the first Sunday of each month when the communion is observed. Entrance to the church, however, can be had at almost any time by application to the sexton.

In Endicott Street, near by, named for Governor Endicott, and now crowded with foreigners, is the huge Roman Catholic **Church of Saint Mary**, with two towers, each 170 feet high. It was erected in 1877 at a cost of about \$200,000.

Hull Street, near Christ Church, named from John Hull, mint-master, leads past the old **Copp's Hill Burying-Ground**, where once stood the windmill which ground corn for the young colony. Here in 1775 was stationed the British battery which

destroyed Charlestown. Some of the gravestones bear the marks of British bullets. Here lie buried the famous **Mather family**, and many noted colonial names appear on the ancient stones.

At 16 Hull Street is the **Galloupe House**, built in 1724, and used as headquarters by General Gage during the Battle of Bunker Hill.



Tomb of Cotton Mather

**Charter Street**, just north of the burying-ground, takes its name from the Charter of King William III, under which Maine, Plymouth and Massachusetts formed a single province. Governor William Phips lived on the corner of Salem and Charter Streets.

Crossing over again to Hanover Street, we notice, as we pass, the narrow passageways, which, if followed, would reveal to us other rows of dwellings behind those facing the street, and all densely inhabited.

On the corner of Hanover and Clark Streets is the church once known as the "**New North**" Congregational, built in 1805 and now occupied by Roman Catholics. It has a bell from the foundry of Paul Revere, whose place of business was on Commercial Street, not far away. Beyond Harris Street, once White Bread Alley, on Hanover Avenue, then called Methodist Alley, is the site of the **first Methodist church in Boston**, completed in 1796. The eccentric Lorenzo Dow occasionally preached here.

Just north of Clark on Hanover Street is the house erected by Increase Mather in 1677, and occupied also by his son, Cotton Mather, one of the most famous of Boston's early clergymen.

Several missions, sailors' churches, etc., now occupy ancient church buildings on Hanover Street. Leaving Hanover Street,

and proceeding southeast, we soon reach North Street, another of the main avenues traversing the North End region, once known as Fish Street, as well as by several other names. It was formerly occupied by shipyards and wharfheads, interspersed with inns of such suggestive names as Red Lion, Noah's Ark, King's Head, Salutation Inn, etc. Still later it was a region of disreputable resorts. Now wholesale business occupies much of the region, though "Little Italy," a crowded Italian quarter, claims a section of it.

On the corner of Hanover and Richmond Streets, stood, from 1721 till 1871, the **New Brick Church**, an offshoot of the Old North. The cockerel weather-vane which once adorned it is now in use, after a century and three-quarters, on the beautiful Shepherd Memorial

(First Congregational Church) in Cambridge.

**North Square**, opening out of North Street, at Richmond Street, was at one time the center of fashionable Boston, and few spots have more interesting associations. It once contained the Mather, Shaw, Holyoke, Mountfort and other aristocratic mansions. Here also stood, till pulled down by the British in 1775, the Old North (**Second Congregational**)



Revere's House, North Square

**Church**, in which many think Paul Revere's signals were really displayed. This church afterwards united with the New Brick Church previously mentioned. Farther up the Square is an

old wooden building, Nos. 19-21, said to be the birthplace of Paul Revere. On the other side of the Square stood for many years the old **Town Pump**. The mansions of **Governor Hutchinson** and of **Sir Henry and Lady Agnes Surriage Frankland** were also near by on Garden Court. The latter was doubtless at the time the finest residence in New England. Sir Henry, once the collector of the port, a dashing cavalier, and the hero of many romances, is said to have ridden a horse up its broad, easy stairway. The Roman



Old Frankland House

Catholic Chapel on the east side of the Square was once the **Sailors' Bethel** of the famous **Father Taylor**.

North Square was the rendezvous for British troops at the time of the march to Lexington. The changes wrought by time are emphasized by the sight of **Hotel Italy** in a neighborhood once counted the court end of Boston.

North Street leads us to the region about Quincy Market, where we are again on familiar ground, and surrounded by many evidences of present-day business activity.

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## The South End

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NEXT to Beacon Hill the South End was for many years the favorite residence section of Boston, and it still has many beautiful homes. The pressure of business and the influx of boarding-houses has in recent years caused many of its former residents to remove to the Back Bay or the suburbs. Much of it is built upon filled-in land, there having formerly been only a narrow neck joining Boston with the mainland, and this was occasionally overflowed at high tide. An old conundrum belongs to those days when the Neck was a narrow isthmus: "Why is the Roxbury omnibus like a lady's shawl? Because it goes over the Neck and back." In 1794 there were less than a score of buildings between Dover Street and Roxbury, and in 1800 only two between the Cathedral and Roxbury.

The principal avenues leading through the South End region are Harrison Avenue; Washington Street, the great business thoroughfare; Shawmut Avenue, largely a residential street; Tremont Street, scarcely less important than Washington, and for most of the way a wide and handsome thoroughfare; and Columbus Avenue, leading from Park Square to Franklin Park. All have frequent trolley service. Starting on Harrison Avenue, we ride through "Chinatown," and skirt a region thickly settled with humble homes. At 6 Rollins Street, in the midst of what has been called "The City Wilderness," is "**South End House**" a college settlement which is doing a good work by seeking to elevate and inspire the inhabitants with a desire for better things. At East Concord Street we pass the **Church of the**

**Immaculate Conception** (Jesuit), which has rich mural decorations, and is famed for the excellence of its choir. Near it is **Boston College**, a Jesuit school, and a Home for Children conducted by Sisters of Charity. At the foot of Worcester Square is the **Boston City Hospital**, employing some 75 physicians and



Shawmut Church

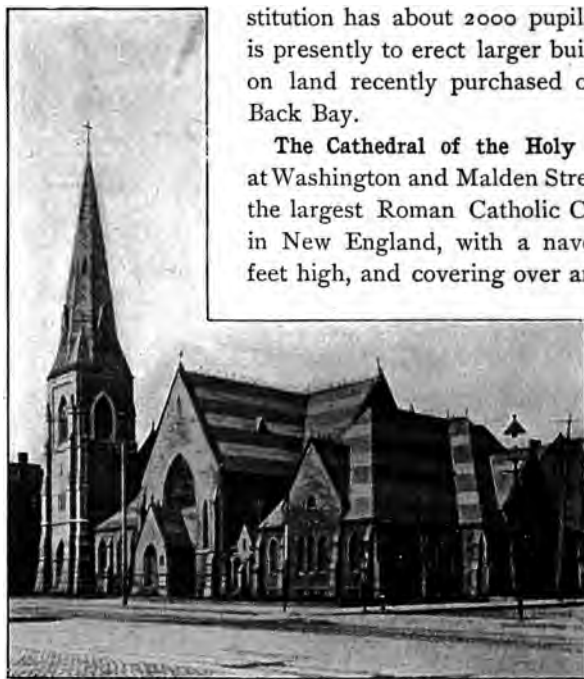
costing \$1,000,000. Near by, at Concord and Thorn Streets, is the **Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital**, the largest of its kind in the country. We presently reach Massachusetts Avenue, recently made a great cross-country thoroughfare by connecting and widening several streets, including West Chester Park. It now runs from Dorchester to Arlington and Lexington, about twenty miles, though making many turns. Few streets in Boston outside the Back Bay proceed in a straight line for any considerable distance.



Turning back toward the city on Washington Street, we pass the **Langham Hotel**, extending from Springfield Street to Worcester Square ; and at Newton Street, we see at our right the **New England Conservatory of Music** facing the pleasant Franklin

Square Park. This well known institution has about 2000 pupils, and is presently to erect larger buildings on land recently purchased on the Back Bay.

The Cathedral of the Holy Cross, at Washington and Malden Streets, is the largest Roman Catholic Church in New England, with a nave 120 feet high, and covering over an acre



Union Church

of land. The material used is "Roxbury pudding-stone," and the building is of Gothic architecture. Some of the stained-glass windows are of enormous size and brilliant effect. It has an organ containing over 5000 pipes. The spire when completed will be 300 feet in height. We soon cross Dover Street, a cross-town thoroughfare to South Boston. Here was once the

narrowest portion of Boston Neck and a famous place for shooting seabirds. At 987 Washington Street is the **Wells Memorial Institute**, a Working Men's Club, erected by wealthy men through the efforts of Robert Treat Paine in memory of Father Wells, a devoted Episcopal city missionary. From here to the business center there are few buildings of special interest.

Starting south once more by the Tremont Street trolley-car, after leaving the Subway, we pass the **Castle Square Theatre and Hotel**, erected in 1894, at a cost of about \$1,000,000, and the **Odd Fellows Building** at Berkeley Street. Near by is **Berkeley Temple** (Congregational), a great institutional church, open every day, and carrying on many lines of benevolent and Christian work. At 116-122 Shawmut Avenue, in this vicinity, is **Lincoln House**, another college settlement of wide and beneficent influence. At 40 Berkeley Street is the **Young Women's Christian Association**, with a branch on Warrenton Street, furnishing a good home to hundreds of self-supporting women. **The English High and Latin School**, on Warren Avenue, near Clarendon Street, is said to be the largest and costliest public school building in the world, its cost having been about \$750,000.

There are several large and costly churches on Tremont Street, notably the **Shawmut Congregational** and **Tremont Street Methodist**. On Ruggles Street, near Tremont Street, is the **Ruggles Street Baptist Church**, which through means afforded by the late D. S. Ford of the "Youth's Companion" does a very extensive benevolent work in all the surrounding neighborhood. The **People's Institute**, at 1171 Tremont Street, is also a benevolent institution which does much to brighten the lives of working people in this thickly settled region. The **Chickering Piano Factory** and wareroom on Tremont Street, corner Northampton Street, was built by Jonas Chickering, the pioneer piano manufacturer in the United States. One wing of the building was used for making rifles during the rebellion.

**Roxbury Crossing** is a great transfer point for street-car traffic, many lines converging here.

If we return by way of Columbus Avenue, we shall see several handsome churches: the **Union Church** (Congregational) at West Newton Street, **Second Universalist** at Clarendon Street, **People's Church** (Methodist), and **First Presbyterian** at Berkeley Street.

On Ferdinand Street, near Columbus Avenue, is the immense supply plant of the **Boston Electric Light Co.** Admission can easily be obtained and the huge dynamos are worth seeing.

The **Back Bay Station** of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. is between Berkeley and Dartmouth Streets. The **Youth's Com-**



Youth's Companion Building

**panion Building**, just south of Berkeley Street, is one of the most completely and handsomely equipped newspaper buildings in the world, and is wholly devoted to the business connected with and growing out of this popular paper, which has a weekly circulation of about half a million. The building is open to visitors, and at certain hours in the day a guide is provided by the proprie-

tors to conduct visitors through the various departments. Nearly opposite is the imposing **Armory of the First Corps of Cadets**, an old and aristocratic military organization once commanded by John Hancock.

We are now back near Park Square, the Common and Public Garden.

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## The Back Bay District

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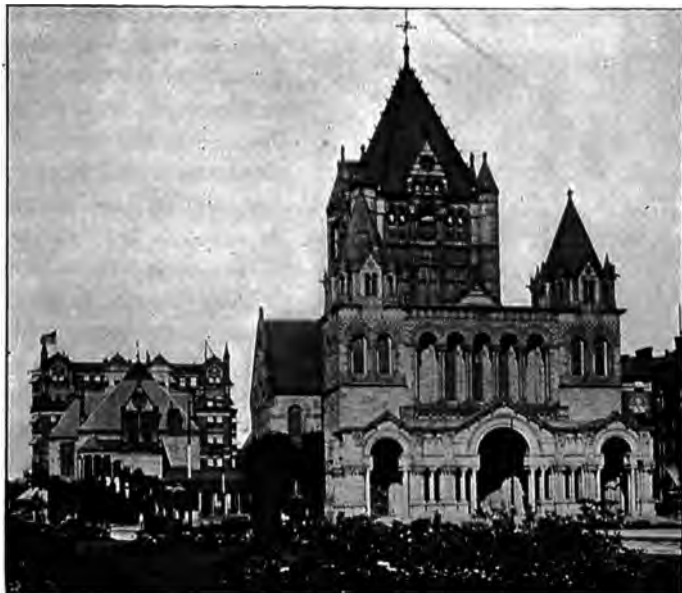
Trinity Tower

THE region west of the Public Garden, between the Charles River on the north and the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks on the south, is known as the **Back Bay** because of the fact that it was nearly all under water till filled in about thirty years ago. The large area of new land thus made was soon occupied by the finest residences and most costly churches and public buildings, so that it is now the most desirable residence section of the city.

Many of the older families, formerly living on Beacon Hill and at the South End, now occupy palatial residences in the Back Bay district. Other portions of Boston are interesting because they are old; this because it is new. By taking a car at the Subway for Copley Square, one may pass many places of interest, and, if a good walker, may easily reach the more important buildings from that point. Or one may take an automobile omnibus on Tremont Street, traversing the residence neighborhood by a somewhat pleasanter route.

On emerging from the Subway in the Public Garden, one passes the **Arlington Street Unitarian Church** at the corner of Boylston and Arlington Streets, its lofty spire containing a fine chime of bells. At our left, on Boylston Street, are shops deal-

ing in artistic and fashionable knickknacks, millinery, etc., occupying remodeled buildings which up to a few years ago were private residences. The **Berkeley Family Hotel**, recently remodeled at large expense, is on the corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets. On the opposite corner is the fine building of the



Trinity Church

**Boston Young Men's Christian Association**, one of the oldest organizations of its kind in America, with its nearly five thousand members and its many attractive educational and social features. The **Museum of Natural History**, on the north side of the street, was built in 1864. It contains an immense collection of birds, fossils, skeletons and other interesting zoological specimens, and also a library of twenty thousand volumes. It is open, free, Wednesdays and Saturdays; twenty-five cents admission is charged on other days.

**The Brunswick**, a first-class hotel, representing an investment of a million dollars, is on the corner of Clarendon Street. Opposite the Brunswick is the **Massachusetts Institute of Technology**, which occupies two large buildings and is about to erect another. It has about twelve hundred students. It ranks among the best of the scientific schools in America.



The Galilee Porch, Trinity

The famous Lowell Institute Lectures are here given by foremost scholars of the world, the expense being defrayed by the income of a legacy of \$237,000 left by John Lowell in 1839. Just beyond Clarendon Street is **Trinity Church**, in many respects the finest in the city. It is of rough brown stone in Romanesque style. It was designed by H. H. Richardson, and cost about \$750,000. The interior was decorated by La Farge. On the west face is the Galilee Porch, which has recently been added, with its artis-

tic and almost life-size figures carved in stone. Phillips Brooks was for many years the rector of Trinity until he was chosen Bishop of Massachusetts. He died at the rectory, No. 233 Clarendon Street, which was his residence for thirteen years.

**Copley Square**, upon which Trinity faces, so named from the famous painter Copley, is architecturally the handsomest in Boston, the buildings facing it representing not only many millions of money, but the finest taste. Just south of Trinity is

the elegant **Westminster Chambers** recently erected. Its height exceeds the limit allowed by law; and, as it was feared that Trinity would seem dwarfed by comparison, and the beauty of Copley Square impaired, the matter has been and still is the subject of much costly litigation.

The **Boston Museum of Fine Arts**, facing north on Copley Square, has a magnificent collection of paintings, statues and ceramics. Admission is free Saturdays and Sundays; on other days a fee of twenty-five cents is charged. The land on which the building stands was given by the city. A new site has, however, recently been secured farther west on the Fenway and Huntington Avenue, at a cost of \$500,000, on which a larger building will presently be erected. This Museum is visited by more than a quarter of a million people each year. On the opposite side of the Square stands the building of the **Second Church** (Unitarian). This society, originally Trinitarian, was organized in 1649, and occupied the old North Square Church and three successive edifices before the present one, which was erected in 1874. The **Girls' Latin School** near by



**Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Copley Square**





The New Old South Church

occupies the building formerly used by the famous **Chauncy Hall School**.

The **New Old South Church** (Congregational), corner Boylston and Dartmouth Streets, is, next to Trinity, regarded as the finest church building in the city. The bell-tower is 248 feet high. The building cost about \$600,000. It contains a fine organ, recently remodeled, which cost about \$25,000. This



**Boston Public Library**

church formerly occupied the Old South Meeting-house. Rev. George A. Gordon, D.D., is the present pastor.

Next to the Old South Church, on Dartmouth Street, is the **Boston Art Club**, in which are frequent exhibitions of fine paintings. The club was founded in 1854, the building being erected in 1882. The club has a valuable art library.

The **Boston Public Library** faces east on Copley Square. The Library was founded in 1852, and next to the Congressional Library at Washington is the largest and most sumptuously



Stairway in Public Library

housed in America. It contains nearly a million books and pamphlets, many of them exceedingly rare and valuable. The present building, which takes the place of the old one which formerly stood opposite the Common, where the Colonial Theatre now stands, was erected in 1888-95, at a cost of about \$2,650,000, on land largely granted by the State. Its interior is enriched by many notable wall paintings, especially those of Sargent, Abbey and de Chavannes, which, with other decorations, are in part the result of private munificence; all these paintings will repay careful inspection and study. The entrance-hall and stairway have wainscoting of translucent veined marble, and two magnificent lions carved in stone decorate the landings. One of the halls is named for Joshua Bates, who gave \$100,000 to the Library. The architects of the building were Messrs. McKim, Mead & White.



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In the rear of the Library, on Boylston Street, is the **Medical School of Harvard University**, and a little farther west the new and lofty **Lenox Hotel**.

South of Copley Square, on Dartmouth Street, is the large **Back Bay Station** of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Near it is the **Trinity Place Station** of the Boston & Albany division of the New York Central Railroad.

Taking a Huntington Avenue car southwest from Copley Square, we continue our journey past several fine family hotels, till we reach the great building of the **Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association**, which contains three large halls. Besides the numerous fairs, expositions, etc., held here, there have also been many grand social functions.



**Symphony Hall**

This Association is an ancient one, having been formed in 1795 at the Old Green Dragon Tavern, Paul Revere being its first president.

Just before reaching Massachusetts Avenue we pass the fine new building of the **Massachusetts Horticultural Society**, erected



A Back Bay Residence

1900-1901 to take the place of their older structure on Tremont Street. Adjoining it on the east is the new and handsome **Chickering Hall**. We also notice at our right on Falmouth Street the new "**Christian Scientist**" Church with handsome memorial windows. This is known among the cult as the "**Mother Church**."

Crossing Massachusetts Avenue, which is an important cross-

town thoroughfare connecting Cambridge and Roxbury, we come to **Symphony Hall**, erected in 1900, especially to accommodate the famous Symphony concerts, though used for other musical purposes. It has a fine organ, and its acoustic properties are excellent. The Symphony concerts are distinctively a Boston institution. Originated in 1880 by the efforts of Mr. H. L. Higginson, they are attended each season by thousands of enthusiastic music-lovers, who pay large prices for their choice of seats. Symphony Hall takes the place of the old Boston Music Hall, now remodeled into a theater, in which the Symphony concerts were given from their commencement until the present building was completed. A little farther west, on the north side of Huntington Avenue, is the **Children's Hospital**, and on the south side of the street the new building of the **Tufts College Medical and Dental School**. We



A Back Bay Residence



also notice, on Westland Avenue, the huge building of the Boston Storage Warehouse Company, one of the best equipped storage-houses in the country.

Huntington Avenue followed farther would lead us to Brookline; but turning north on Massachusetts Avenue, we cross several pleasant residence streets, and soon reach Boylston Street once more, which, followed westward, would lead us to the Back Bay Fens, a part of the park system. At the entrance, near Massachusetts Avenue, is a beautiful monument to John



Somerset Hotel

Boyle O'Reilly, the Irish patriot and editor. All the land facing the Back Bay Park has wonderfully appreciated in value of late, and is being rapidly built up. Mrs. John L. Gardner, a wealthy patron of art, is erecting near the Park a large residence which will contain an extensive art gallery. **Harvard University** has purchased about twenty acres of land near the western boundary of the Park for an extensive **School of Biology**, and will soon commence building upon it. On Boylston Street, a little west of Massachusetts Avenue, is the new building of the **Massachusetts Historical Society**, containing the Society's valuable library and many historical relics. The **American Academy of Arts and Sciences** also occupies this building.



Hotel Vendome

Passing the park entrance, we continue along Massachusetts Avenue to **Commonwealth Avenue**. This beautiful boulevard, the finest in New England, extends from the Public Garden west about ten miles to Riverside, passing through Brighton and Newton. A ride over its entire length is an excursion well worth making. The parkway through the center of Commonwealth Avenue has statues of **William Lloyd Garrison**, the abolitionist, **John Glover**, the Revolutionary soldier, and **Alexander Hamilton**, the statesman. Just west of Massachusetts Avenue, near the entrance to Back Bay Park, stands the statue of **Lief Ericsson**, the Norseman, one of the earlier discoverers of America. A little west of Massachusetts Avenue, facing Commonwealth Avenue, is the new and magnificent **Somerset Hotel**. Beacon, Marlborough and Newbury Streets are all parallel with Commonwealth Avenue, and all have many elegant homes, clubs, churches, etc. Massachusetts Avenue, if followed, would lead us over the Charles River by way of Harvard Bridge to Cambridge. Farther west, overlooking the

Charles River, are some of the fine residences on **Bay State Road**, which is being rapidly filled up. The **Mt. Vernon Congregational Church** stands on the corner of Beacon Street and Massachusetts Avenue near the bridge, and opposite it is a lofty and elegant apartment house. We can see most, however, by following Commonwealth Avenue back toward the business center, turning aside from time to time to note interesting or important places on the streets near by. No. 355, on the northwest corner of Massachusetts and Commonwealth Avenues, was the home of Oliver Ames, once governor of the State and one of the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad. The new and highly ornate house at No. 314, recently erected by Mr. A. C. Burrage, is probably one of the most costly modern residences in Boston. At No. 270 is the elegant family hotel, **The Tuilleries**. At No. 217 is the headquarters of the aristocratic **Algonquin Club**. The **Vendome**, corner of Dartmouth Street, is one of the best family hotels in the city, and cost about \$1,000,000. The **First Baptist Church**, on the corner of Clarendon Street, was originally built by the Unitarians, but purchased in 1887 by the Baptist Church founded in Charlestown in 1665. With the chapel, it has cost over \$300,000. The beautiful tower was designed by Bartholdi, and has emblematical sculptures, which will repay careful attention. Photographs of these sculptures displayed inside the church afford an opportunity for a closer study of them.

On Berkeley Street, corner of Newbury, is the **Central Congregational Church**, which is open daily at certain hours. Its rich interior, with its fine oak carvings, is worth seeing. It is one of the best specimens of Gothic church architecture. Its stone spire is 236 feet high.

At 278 Beacon Street is the **University Club House**. This was once the palatial residence of the Higginson and Whittier families, the two houses being now connected, remodeled and



Central Congregational Church

enlarged. At 296 Beacon Street, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes lived and died.

In returning we may pass through the Public Garden and the Common, thus bringing to a fitting close a tour through one of the wealthiest and most beautiful residence sections to be found in New England if not in America.

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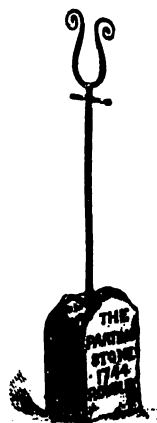
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## Roxbury, Dorchester and South Boston

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ROXBURY, formerly often called Boston Highlands, was settled in 1630, and incorporated as a town at about the same time as Boston. It was made a city in 1840, and annexed to Boston in 1868. In 1775 it had but 2000 inhabitants.

To reach Roxbury take a southbound car on Tremont Street to Roxbury Crossing, continuing by way of Roxbury Street toward the junction of Washington and Warren Streets, which was at one time the business center of Roxbury. At Eliot Square is the old **First Parish Church**, to which John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, once ministered. It was then Orthodox Congregational, but is now Unitarian. The present building dates from 1804. During the Revolution the steeple of the church then occupying this site was used as a signal station by the American army, and was frequently a target for British cannon. The **Norfolk House**, opposite, is a well known family hotel. At the foot of Eliot Square, reset against a building, is the "**Parting Stone**," placed by Paul Dudley in 1744, and marked on the left "**DEDHAM AND RHODE ISLAND**," on the right "**CAMBRIDGE AND WATERTOWN**." Highland Street leads from Eliot Square to the hill on which is the conspicuous but now disused **Roxbury Standpipe**, occupying the site of one of the earliest forts. From this hill a good view is obtained of Rox-



"Parting Stone"



bury, Dorchester and Franklin Park. The high hill westward toward Brookline is **Parker Hill**, once a beautiful residence region, from which also fine views of the city may be had. The breweries now surrounding it have impaired its value for residential purposes. From here may also be seen in the same general direction the huge **Mission Church** (Roman Catholic), with its conspicuous octagonal dome. At No. 39 **Highland Street** lives the venerable and beloved **Edward Everett Hale**. The home of **William Lloyd Garrison** was formerly on this street.

**General Joseph Warren**, who fell at Bunker Hill, was a native of Roxbury, and the Warren estate on Warren Street is still held by his descendants. A tablet in the wall commemorates his birthplace. Near Warren Street, on Kearsarge Avenue, is the ancient and famous **Roxbury Latin School**, founded by Eliot and Dudley in 1645, and having on its list of alumni scores of eminent names.

**The Greyhound Tavern** on Washington Street, nearly opposite Warren Street, dates from 1645, and was headquarters for mustering troops during the Revolution. Washington was also entertained here. At the corner of Washington and Eustis streets is the old **Eustis Street Burying-Ground**, established in 1632, and containing the graves of John Eliot, Governor Dudley (for whom Dudley Street was named) and several of his descendants, and the father and mother of General Joseph Warren. On the tombstones are found many names prominent in colonial history.

In going from Roxbury to Dorchester we take Dudley Street to **Upham's Corner**, where we intersect Columbia Road, a handsome avenue leading to Franklin Park, elsewhere described. We are now in what was once the town of Dorchester, but since 1870 has been part of Boston. Since that time it has built up rapidly with modern homes of attractive design, but many interesting old places have been demolished to make room for these modern improvements. There are, however,

several interesting historic buildings yet standing. Near Upham's Corner is one of the most ancient burying-grounds in New England, having inscriptions with dates as early as 1638. The **Tomb of Governor Stoughton** has a Latin inscription supposed to have been written by Cotton Mather. At Everett Square, on the corner of Boston Street and Dorchesterway, near the terminus of Massachusetts Avenue, is the **Everett House**, the birthplace of Edward Everett, erected in 1745. The old **Blake House**, near Everett Square, dates from 1650. The **First Parish Church**, at Meeting House Hill, now Unitarian, was built early in the nineteenth century, and is the fourth on this site since 1670. It contains some interesting tablets and an ancient pulpit and clock. The old **Codman Church**, corner of Washington and Centre streets (Congregational), was erected in 1806, and is a fine specimen of the Puritan style of church architecture. At the time when so many Congregational churches became Unitarian, this was held to the faith of its founders through the efforts of Dr. Codman, the pastor, who secured a title to the property in his own name, and remained its owner until the society re-organized and took possession of it once more as an "Orthodox Congregational Church."

The **Pierce House**, on Oak Avenue, in the Neponset region, is believed to be the second oldest house in New England, dating from 1640, or possibly from 1635.

The ancient town records show that a free public school was opened in Dorchester in 1639. It therefore contests with Dedham the honor of establishing the **first free school in America.**



The Ancient Pierce House

From Dorchester we may easily reach South Boston by way of Dorchester Avenue. Dorchesterway and Strandway, now being extended two miles along the shore, will constitute, when completed, a fine boulevard connecting Dorchester with Marine Park at South Boston.

At Dorchester Street and Broadway we may transfer to a City Point car for **Marine Park**, passing on the way quite near **Thomas Park**, which occupies the remaining portion of the historic **Dorchester Heights**. From here Washington's batteries compelled the British to evacuate Boston Harbor. The site is marked by a granite monument.

South Boston, in which we now are, was part of Dorchester till 1804, at which time it was annexed to Boston. It then had only about a dozen families. It is now a great manufacturing district, with a population chiefly composed of working men. It has many machine-shops, foundries, etc., including one engaged in government work for coast fortifications. It also contains several immense freight terminals. Carney Hospital, on Old Harbor Street, in charge of Sisters of Charity, was founded by and named after Andrew Carney, a wealthy Boston merchant. The Perkins Institute for the Blind, on Dorchester Heights, is a conspicuous landmark, and was named for Colonel Thomas H. Perkins, its chief benefactor. It has an income from funds of about \$15,000 a year, and the State appropriates about \$30,000 annually for its maintenance. It is well worth a visit.

**Marine Park**, our present destination, is at the eastern extremity of the South Boston Peninsula. It has cost the city about \$1,250,000. It contains a bronze statue of **Admiral Farragut**, by Kitson, erected in 1893. It connects by a long bridge with **Castle Island** on which is **Fort Independence**, the property of the United States government, but practically a part of the park system. From here may be had a fine view of the harbor. There is also a long pier terminating in a pictur-

esque head-house of unique ornamentation, and containing a pleasant café.

We may return to Boston by trolley by way of Broadway or by Summer Street extension, passing the South Terminal Station.

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## Charlestown

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Bunker Hill Monument

CHARLESTOWN was settled about 1629, and originally included several towns north and west of it. It now contains only 586 acres. It was made a city in 1847, and annexed to Boston in 1872.

It is reached by trolley or elevated cars, crossing the Charles River by a new and handsome stone bridge. At Winthrop Square is a fine **Soldiers' Monument**, the work of Millmore, erected in 1872. The principal attraction to most visitors is **Bunker Hill Monument**.

The monument is a famous landmark, and in connection with it is a museum of curiosities. It is 221 feet high, and 30 feet square at the base. It was 17 years in building, and was completed in 1842, and dedicated June 17, 1843, Daniel Webster delivering on that occasion one of his memorable addresses before an immense and enthusiastic audience. The monument cost about \$150,000.

It is really on Breed's Hill; but the name Bunker Hill has always been applied to it, on account of the mistake made by the Americans in placing there the fortifications intended for Bunker Hill. Here was fought the first real battle of the Revolution, which the monument commemorates. June 17 is still observed as a holiday in Boston in memory of that event.

On the monument grounds is a remarkably fine statue of Gen. William Prescott, and in the lodge at the monument base is a marble statue of Joseph Warren who was killed during the battle.

The United States Navy Yard, to which visitors are admitted, borders on the Mystic and Charles Rivers, and was established about one hundred years ago. It has  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of water front, and is surrounded by a high granite wall. It contains about 90 acres, and has some 75 buildings, including several filled with huge and costly machinery. The rope walk is 1630 feet long. The old ship *Constitution* is moored here, and the receiving-ship *Wabash* is worth a visit. The dry dock of granite, 370 feet long, built at an expense of nearly \$1,000,000, is too small for the great modern warships, and a new and larger one is in process of construction, which will be about twice its length. The Naval Museum is one of the most interesting features of the place.

The yard when fully occupied employs several thousand men, mostly highly skilled mechanics.



John Harvard's Grave

The **State Prison** is at Prison Point, near the Boston & Maine Railroad, and hundreds of convicts are busily employed in the extensive workshops within its walls.

The Ancient **Phipps Street Burying-Ground**, off Main Street, contains besides the graves of some of the earliest settlers (some dated 1652), a monument to **John Harvard**, founder of Harvard College, who lived in Charlestown, and was buried here.

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## East Boston, Winthrop and Chelsea

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EAST BOSTON, formerly called Noddle's Island, is reached by ferry from near the foot of Hanover Street. Samuel Maverick was the original settler, and his name is perpetuated in streets, squares, blocks and churches. There was but one family residing on the island as late as 1833. In 1836 the Eastern Railroad and the Cunard Steamship Company located there, and ship-yards and manufactories were established, until now it is a populous manufacturing and shipping district. A large area of flats is in process of being filled and improved, and the island is being connected with Boston by a submarine tunnel. It contains **Wood Island Park**, comprising some eighty acres, improved by the Park Commission at a cost of about \$350,000. The principal objects of interest in East Boston are the numerous steamship docks, great grain elevators and machine-shops.

East Boston connects by bridge over Chelsea Creek with **Chelsea**, and also by bridge, or drive along the water front, across Breed's Island, with **Winthrop**. The better way to reach Winthrop, however, is by the "Narrow Gauge" (Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn) Railroad. Take the ferry from Boston at the foot of High Street for East Boston, where frequent trains run to Lynn, the road having a loop to Winthrop.

The principal attraction of Winthrop is the fine ocean view, especially from **Great Head**, the high bluff at the southern extremity of the peninsula, which also has many handsome summer residences. **Winthrop** has a large summer population, its proximity to Boston making it easy of access. There are powerful batteries on the heights and at Grover's Cliff, erected by the



United States government, and commanding the entrance to the bay. They are not, however, open to the public. The **Deane Winthrop House** is the oldest building in town. It is on Shirley Street, and dates from 1650.

**Chelsea** may be reached from Boston by ferry from the foot of Hanover Street, or by trolley through Charlestown, crossing both the Charles and Mystic Rivers. A Broadway car will take us nearly the entire length of the city, leaving us near **Powder Horn Hill**, which is two hundred and twenty feet high, and from which an extensive view of city and ocean may be obtained.

Chelsea, originally called Winnisimmet, once included Revere and Winthrop. It was made part of Boston in 1634, but set off as a separate town under its present name in 1739, and organized as a city in 1837. The whole town was once owned by Richard Bellingham, later governor of the Colony. The ferry between Boston and Chelsea, touching at Charlestown, was the first ferry in New England, having been established in 1631. The city now has a population of about 34,000.

Aside from Powder Horn Hill already mentioned, the summit of which is occupied by the **Soldiers' Home**, where between 300 and 400 veterans of the civil war find a comfortable retreat, the principal point of interest is the **United States Naval Hospital**, built in 1827, and situated in a pleasant park of seventy-five acres overlooking Mystic River.

## Cambridge, Mt. Auburn and Arlington

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CAMBRIDGE, Boston's largest suburb, and the most famous university town in America, lies just across the Charles River from Boston. It was once called Newe Towne, but has been called by its present name, in honor of the English University of Cambridge, since its selection in 1638 as the seat of Harvard College. It became a city in 1846, and at present has about 91,000 inhabitants. It is believed to be the only city of such size which annually votes "no license."

Cambridge may be reached from the Subway, by way of the Back Bay, Massachusetts Avenue and Harvard Bridge, or from Bowdoin Square over the old Cambridge Bridge. Taking the former route we notice, after crossing the bridge, the new and elegant **Riverbank Apartment Hotel**, on Massachusetts Avenue, overlooking the river. Important improvements of the Charles River embankment, both on the Cambridge and the Boston sides, are under consideration, and when carried out will make these very attractive locations for buildings.

At our left, bordering on the river, is **Cambridgeport**, where among other manufacturing industries is located the famous **Riverside Press** of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., employing some six hundred persons.

On Brookline Street, which we soon pass, are the famous shops of **Alvan Clark's Sons**, makers of some of the largest and finest telescopes in the world. The points of greatest interest to the visitor, however, may be best reached from **Harvard Square, Cambridge**, where all the car-lines converge.

The **City Hall**, which we pass on Massachusetts Avenue, a

fine stone building with a square tower, the beautiful **Public Library** at Broadway and Trowbridge Street, the **High School** opposite and a **Manual Training School** on Broadway, are all

gifts of the wealthy and public-spirited Rindge family, their cost aggregating fully a million dollars.

Near Harvard Square are the extensive grounds and buildings of **Harvard University**, the oldest, largest and most widely known of American institutions



Massachusetts Hall

of learning. In 1636 the Legislature appropriated £400, an amount equal to an entire year's tax, for the founding of the college, which two years later was named for John Harvard, a minister of Charlestown who bequeathed it his library and £800. It has since accumulated property to the value of about \$20,000,000. The college yard is bounded by Massachusetts Avenue, Peabody Street, Quincy Street and Broadway; but the



Memorial Hall

amount of land owned by the University within Cambridge limits is over eighty acres. The main entrance to the yard is

from Massachusetts Avenue through the famous **west gate**, erected in 1890 from a bequest of \$10,000 by Samuel Johnston. It has various interesting tablets and inscriptions. **Massachusetts Hall**, near by, erected in 1718, has recorded on bronze tablets the names of more than a score of famous men who dwelt within its walls during the century and a half of its use as a dormitory.

The various halls, dormitories, chapels, etc., cannot here be described in detail. **Memorial Hall**, however, should be visited. To reach it, we pass out by the **north gate**, erected a little after the west gate by our present ambassador to Italy, Geo. von L. Meyer. Note Daniel C. French's bronze statue of **John Harvard**



Fogg Museum

on the green near Memorial Hall. Here the annual Class Day exercises are held. **Memorial Hall** was erected in 1873-76, and commemorates the Harvard men who fell in the Civil War. Part of the building is used as a dining-hall for about 1200 students, and part as an auditorium, this being commonly spoken of as Sanders Theatre. The finely equipped **Hemenway Gymnasium** is also worth seeing. Radcliffe College, on Garden Street, near by, accommodates over 400 women students, and is an "Annex" of Harvard.

In connection with the University are the **Peabody Museum of Archeology**, the **Agassiz Zoological Museum**, the **Semitic, Mineralogical and Botanical Museums**, and the **Fogg Art Museum**, which occupies a low stone building, erected in 1895 by Mrs. Elizabeth Fogg, who gave \$200,000 for the purpose. All of these will

repay a careful inspection. **Appleton Chapel** was the gift of Samuel Appleton, a wealthy Boston merchant. **Gore Hall**, a granite building of Gothic design, contains the University Library of half a million volumes.

A new building has recently been erected as a memorial to **Phillips Brooks**, whom the college delights thus to honor. It is called the **Phillips Brooks House**, and serves as a center for the religious work of the college.

Besides the large number of departments here represented, Harvard has schools of Medicine, Dentistry and Agriculture in Boston. The **Arnold Arboretum**, mentioned under **WEST ROXBURY**, is its Botanical Garden ; and it is planned soon to erect, on land facing the Back Bay Park, a large biological school and laboratories.

Opposite the College grounds, on Massachusetts Avenue, is



Phillips Brooks House, Harvard College Grounds

the Common with its **Soldiers' Monument**, the cannon grouped around it having been captured by Ethan Allen in 1775 at Crown Point. There is also a bronze statue of **John Bridge**, a Puritan pioneer, which was given by one of his descendants, who also gave the John Harvard statue.

South of the Common is an ancient burying-ground in which lie many of the early college presidents and men of renown of colonial

times. Note the ancient milestone erected 1734, reading "8 miles to Boston": this meant, of course, by way of Brighton, Roxbury and Boston Neck, then the nearest route; the distance now is not more than three or four miles. The **First Parish Meeting-house** (Unitarian) adjoining the burying-ground, is the successor of the First Church in the town.



The Washington Elm, Cambridge

about one hundred and seventy-five years old, which was formerly on the Brick Church at North Square. In front of the



Gore Hall

West of the Common is the handsome **Shepard Memorial Church**, (First Congregational), named for Thomas Shepard, an early pastor. It is surmounted by a cockerel weather-vane, now

church is the famous elm-tree, believed to be more than three hundred years old, under which Washington took command of the American forces, July 3, 1775.

**Christ Church** (Episcopal), also near the burying-ground, dates from 1760, and was attended by Washington. At one time it



The Old Christ Church, Cambridge

was used for barracks, and its organ-pipes melted for bullets. A Revolutionary bullet-mark appears in the vestibule.

**Brattle Street**, running westward, is one of the handsomest as well as most interesting streets in Cambridge. It was formerly called "Tory Row." One of the most noted of its many interesting dwellings is the **Longfellow house**, on the north side of the street, a little beyond the Episcopal Divinity School buildings. It was originally the Colonel John Vassall house; was Washington's headquarters while in Cambridge; was afterward occupied by several wealthy families and also by Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, Joseph Worcester the lexicographer, and from



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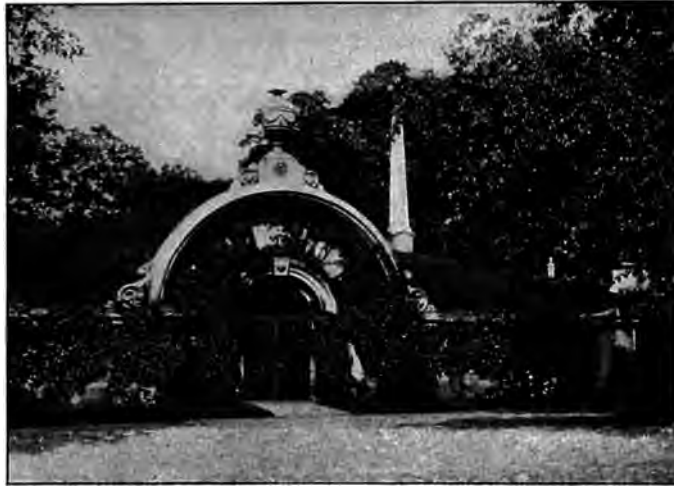
1835 until his death by the poet Longfellow. The house dates from 1759, and still remains in possession of the Longfellow family.

On the other side of Brattle Street is the **Vassall mansion**, built in 1700, and used as a hospital during the Revolution. The second house beyond the Longfellow estate is the **Lee house**, the oldest in Cambridge, believed to have been built before the days of Charles II. Farther along on Brattle Street is **Elmwood**, the birthplace and residence of James Russell Lowell, who died here in 1891. **Fresh Pond Lane**, near by, leads to **Fresh Pond**, which is encircled by a beautiful driveway some three miles in length.

Brattle Street leads to **Mount Auburn**, one of the most interesting burial-places in the country on account of the many famous persons interred within its grounds. It contains some thirty miles of walks and drives over a wonderfully picturesque landscape, beautified by trees, shrubs and flowers as well as by



Auburn Lake, Mount Auburn Cemetery



Receiving Tomb, Mount Auburn

costly sculptures and artistic statuary. Here are buried Henry W. Longfellow, John Lothrop Motley, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Phillips Brooks, Rufus Choate, Nathaniel P. Willis, James T. Fields, Josiah Quincy, William Ellery Channing, John G. Palfrey, Margaret Fuller, Louis Agassiz, Charles Sumner, Edwin Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Edward Everett, Governor Roger Wolcott, and scores of other notable men and women. A beautiful chapel and crematory are within the grounds.

Across the Charles River may be seen **Soldiers' Field**, the athletic grounds of Harvard University. This field was given to the college by Col. Henry L. Higginson.

Returning to Massachusetts Avenue we may take a car north to Arlington, noticing on our way the site of **Black Horse Tavern** and other interesting historic sites marked by tablets.

**Arlington** was once part of Cambridge. Its name in Revolutionary times was Menotomy, afterwards West Cambridge, and

since 1867 Arlington. It was the scene of some very severe fighting during the repulse of the British from Concord and Lexington in 1775.

The principal places of interest to the tourist are **Arlington Heights**, 310 feet high, from which may be obtained a charming and very extensive view, and **Spy Pond**, a lovely sheet of water, well repaying a visit, especially in summer.

On Pleasant Street, in front of an old church, a tablet marks the spot where the "Old Men of Menotomy" — that is, those prevented by age or infirmity from joining the minute men — captured eighteen British soldiers, April 19, 1775, these being the first British captured in the war. Part of them surrendered, we are told, to an old woman who was digging dandelions near Spy Pond.

**East Cambridge**, which may be seen on our return, is a great manufacturing district, containing among other large establishments, the **Revere Sugar Refinery**, the **Page Box Company** and the immense pork-packing establishment of the **John P. Squire Company**, where many hundred hogs are daily killed, and the product packed, cured and marketed, giving employment to about one thousand persons.

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for by a  
friend of Y.M.C.A.*

## Jamaica Plain, Forest Hills and West Roxbury

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The **West Roxbury** district forms the extreme southwesterly portion of Boston. It was a separate town from 1851 to 1874, when it was annexed to Boston. It includes within its limits **Jamaica Plain**, a fine residence neighborhood; **Forest Hills** and **Mount Hope**, each containing beautiful cemetery grounds; **Roslindale**, **Clarendon Hills** and **West Roxbury Village**, all being desirable residence neighborhoods. Parts of West Roxbury are exceedingly rural, and afford walks and drives of great beauty, with all the country charm of the remoter New England regions, although within Boston limits.

Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury are reached by trolley-car, or by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. A drive, however, would furnish the ideal way to see them, enabling one to reach the rural parts of interest hereafter mentioned, and also taking him through the Back Bay, the **Fenway**, **Riverway** and **Jamaicaway**, to **Jamaica Pond**, which is encircled by a fine boulevard and also by pleasant footpaths. Eliot Street leads us from Jamaica Pond to the square at Centre and South Streets, where stands a handsome **Soldiers' Monument**, on the site of the first schoolhouse of the town. Facing the square is the **Loring-Greenough** Mansion, dating from 1758, once General Greene's headquarters, and afterwards used as a hospital during the siege of Boston. A walk from here in any direction will take one through streets lined with pleasant houses, handsome churches and schools, and all that goes to indicate a prosperous, cultured community. South Street leads from the Square to **Forest Hills Station**, where the Park driveways pass

under the railroad through handsome stone-arched passageways. We cross the tracks to visit **Forest Hills Cemetery**. This adjoins Franklin Park, and equals if it does not surpass Mount Auburn in its natural beauty which has been embellished with all the skill of the landscape gardener. It has about 225 acres, and



Jamaica Pond

is entered through a beautiful stone gateway of Gothic design. Its hills, ledges and tall bell-tower offer beautiful views, and among its monuments are many fine sculptures. One especially worth noticing is the **Millmore Sculpture**, in which the death angel is represented as arresting the artist's hand in the midst of his work. Among the distinguished men who were buried here are **Joseph Warren**, **Gen. William Heath**, **Gen. Henry Jackson** and **Col. John May** of the Revolutionary army, **Governors A. H. Rice** and **William Gaston**, **Hon. M. P. Wilder**, **Martin Millmore**, **Admiral J. A. Winslow**, **William Lloyd Garrison** and **Andrew Carney**, founder of Carney Hospital, South Boston. A

crematory connected with the cemetery is reached from Walk Hill Street.

**Mt. Hope Cemetery** lies a little farther south, and also has many beautiful monuments, including a **Soldiers' Monument of Heavy Artillery**, donated by the United States Government.

Returning to Forest Hills Station we observe near by the stone buildings of the **Agricultural Department of Harvard College**, passing which we presently reach the eastern entrance to **Arnold Arboretum**. These beautiful grounds contain probably the finest collection of trees, plants and shrubs that can be found within the same space in the world. The Arboretum occupies land bequeathed to Harvard College by Benjamin Bussey, and contains about 220 acres. James Arnold, of New Bedford, bequeathed \$100,000 for the establishment of the Arboretum which now bears his name; and as it forms practically part of the park system, the city has expended over \$630,000 in laying out the beautiful walks and drives which intersect it. **Peters'**



Chapel and Entrance Gate, Forest Hills Cemetery





The Millmore Monument, Forest Hills  
(The Death Angel stopping the hand of the Sculptor)

Hill, just south of it, is being laid out as an extension of the Arboretum, and affords a sightly lookout, but no better than can be had from the Concourse, on the hill within the Arboretum grounds. South Street, over which we approached the Arboretum, followed farther will lead us through Roslindale village, by way of Washington Street to Mount Bellevue, 347 feet above tide-water, the highest point within the city limits. From the water-tower on its summit may be obtained a view unsurpassed anywhere for beauty and variety. Opposite Mount Bellevue is the entrance to Stony Brook Park Reservation, containing 475 acres, and forming a part of the Metropolitan Park System. It is exceedingly wild and picturesque. The roads traversing this reservation pass Turtle Pond, and lead to Hyde Park, a pleasant suburb.

Washington Street, which passes Bellevue Hill, leads to the fine old town of Dedham, and was formerly part of the stage-road from Boston to Providence. To explore West Roxbury, however, we take the **West Roxbury Parkway**, leading northwest, till we cross the tracks of the Dedham branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, near Central Station. Going to the right for a little distance on Centre Street, we come to the old **Theodore Parker Church**, a frame building now

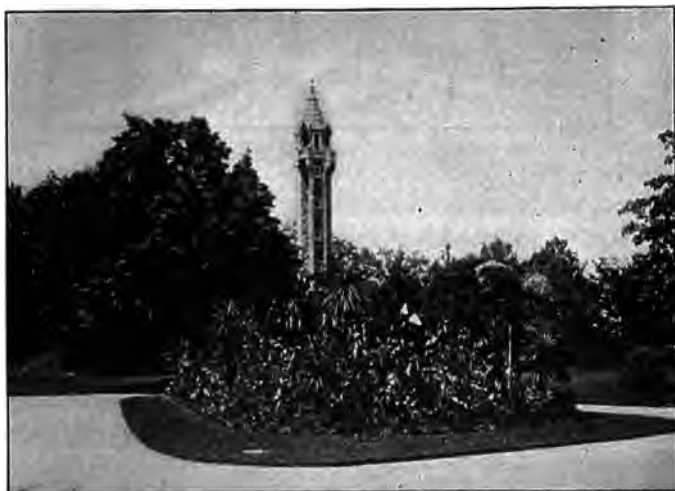


An Entrance to the Arboretum, near Forest Hills'

disused, which stands on the corner of Church Street. Theodore Parker preached here from 1837 to 1846. Parker's pulpit is preserved in the more modern meeting-house on the corner of Centre and Corey Streets, not far away. In a letter to a friend, Parker assures him that he preached abundant heresies here, but that his listeners, good, honest people, did not realize how heretical they were. A statue of Parker was to have been erected near this church, but the likeness has been criticized, and it still remains in storage.

Church Street, if followed north, would lead to Brookline,

through a beautiful rural region. Following Centre Street, however, west and south, we are presently in **West Roxbury Village**. From here many charming rural drives may be had, but few would be more rewarding than a trip to **Brook Farm**. This is on Baker Street, not far from **St. Joseph's Cemetery**, about a mile west of the village, and was the scene of a remarkable social experiment about half a century ago, the outcome of the discussions of the Transcendental Club of Boston. It was a sincere attempt by cultured men and women to establish a cooperative enterprise where "plain living and high thinking," coupled with intelligent labor, might help solve some social problems. Rev. George Ripley, John L. Dwight, Charles A. Dana, afterward of the New York Sun, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and other eminent persons, were among its members, which at one time numbered eighty. The experiment failed, the transcendentalists not proving good farmers or successful business managers ; but while the Brook Farm colony continued it was a



Forest Hills Water Tower

place where some of the brightest people loved to congregate. Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Theodore Parker and Cranch, the violinist, were frequent visitors. The farm became **Camp Andrew** during the civil war, and is now occupied as the **Martin Luther Orphan Home**.

We may return by way of the picturesque and crooked **Weld Street**, which leads into Centre Street, passing the Arboretum



Greenwood Avenue Bridge, Forest Hills

on its western side, also passing the pleasant **Adams Nervine Hospital** buildings, and leading to Jamaica Pond, which we may circle by the left-hand drive, which is called **Francis Parkman Road**, from the historian Parkman, whose country estate included these banks and overlooked the pond. The land was taken for park purposes during his lifetime, but his home was not disturbed until after his death. After passing Jamaica Pond we are once more on familiar ground,

## Brookline

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**Brookline** was originally a part of Boston, and was known as Muddy River Settlement, early settlers having farms and pastures on its hillsides. It was then reached through Roxbury, by way of Boston Neck, the most of the space intervening being covered with water.

In 1705 it was set off as a separate town, a church and schoolhouse having been erected, and a pastor settled in accordance with conditions required by the legislature. Since the Back Bay has been filled up and improved, Brookline has become practically an extension of the Back Bay region, though it still retains a separate corporate existence. It is surrounded by Boston on three sides, yet resists all attempts at annexation, and conducts its municipal affairs in the old-fashioned New England style by public town-meetings. It is, nevertheless, an exceedingly well ordered community, and is probably the largest, and certainly the wealthiest town in the country which still retains this primitive township organization.

Brookline has about 20,000 inhabitants, and a tax list of about \$70,000,000. Though the rate of taxation is low, it raises and expends about \$1,000,000 a year for town purposes, having the finest roads, the best schools, libraries, public baths and sanitary conditions that money can procure. This, in addition to its proximity to Boston, makes it a very desirable residence region. It has been called Boston's front yard; and a jocose minister has declared that it bore the same relation to Boston that the Christian does to the world, it being "in it, but not of it."

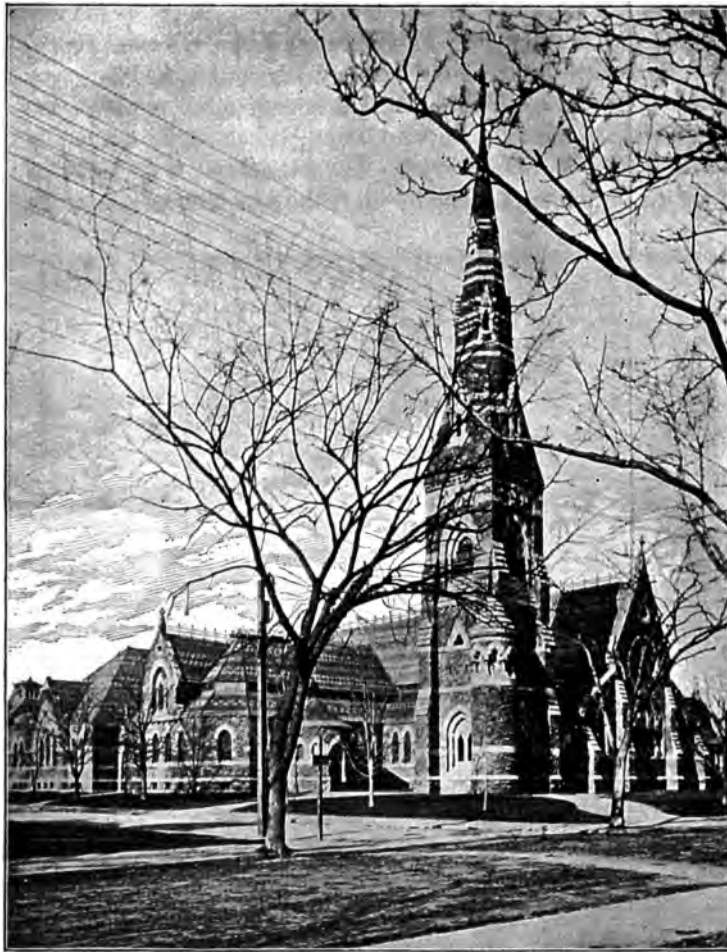


Charlesgate from the Fens

We reach Brookline by subway cars, either by way of Huntington Avenue and Brookline Village, or by way of Beacon Street and Coolidge's Corner, the newer business center. It would be well to go by the latter route, and return by the other. Taking a Reservoir car, we pass through the Back Bay region and Massachusetts Avenue, and turn southwest on Beacon Street, passing the elegant **Charlesgate Hotel** and getting a glimpse of the Fenway. On the water front, nearly opposite

the Charlesgate, one of the most costly residences in Boston is soon to be erected by Mr. Thomas W. Lawson.

We cross Commonwealth Avenue diagonally, and, passing the new **Buckminster Hotel**, go over the Albany Railroad viaduct and in a few moments are in Brookline. Beacon Street here becomes a wide boulevard with a grass-covered car-track and equestrian drive in the center, and broad macadamized drive-ways each side. The latter in sleighing-time are thronged with fine turnouts, drivers of fast horses making this a speed-way. A few years ago this was an old-fashioned country road. Few reminders of the former condition, however, are now visible, since all the way to the Reservoir handsome residences alternate with lofty apartment houses of the most modern style. The rural character of this portion of the town has become a thing of the past. On Colchester Street, Longwood, at the left of Beacon Street, facing the Fenway, is an interesting and picturesque stone church with a square, English-looking tower. This is the **Sears Memorial**, now the Second Unitarian Church. Not far from it, at Monmouth and Carleton Streets, is the **Church of Our Saviour** (Episcopal), a beautiful stone building. At Coolidge's Corner we cross Harvard Street, which, if followed north, leads to Allston and Brighton, and south leads to Brookline Village. On Harvard Street, a little way south of Beacon Street, is the beautiful **Harvard Church** (Congregational), designed by Edward H. Potter, and costing some \$200,000. Other fine churches in this part of the town are **St. Mark's** (Methodist), a block west of Harvard Church; **St. Mary's** (Roman Catholic), on Harvard Street, nearer the village; the **Baptist Church** opposite it, and **St. Paul's Episcopal Church** a little way east on St. Paul Street. Returning to Beacon Street, and continuing southeast, we soon come to Summit Avenue, leading from Beacon Street to the right, up **Corey Hill**, a beautiful and slightly eminence. A park is being constructed by the town near its summit. At the junction of Summit Avenue and



Harvard Church, Brookline



Beacon Street, is the beautiful home of Mr. E. J. Mitton; a little farther west, on the north side of Beacon Street, is the fine stone mansion of Mr. J. P. Webber. The handsome stable, with its stained glass windows, almost suggests a chapel.

At our left, on **Aspinwall Hill**, stood, until recently, the century-old Aspinwall House, formerly occupied by the family for whom the hill was named. The **Esty House**, a conspicuous dwelling on the top of Aspinwall Hill, has a lofty tower, which



Corey Hill, Brookline, from Aspinwall Hill

is a landmark for miles around, from which is obtained a view unsurpassed in the State. The "roads," as the streets about here are called, are marvels of crookedness, but picturesque withal, though confusing to the uninitiated.

Farther west, near the junction of Beacon and Washington Streets, on the right, is seen the **Jordan Mansion** of gray brick and stone; and from here to Chestnut Hill Reservoir the street is lined with handsome residences, including many so-called "terraces," which are attractive blocks of houses picturesquely planned and grouped. Before reaching Chestnut Hill it will pay to turn to the right from Beacon Street, and see

the exceedingly picturesque **Aberdeen** neighborhood, partly in Brookline, partly in Brighton, where charming dwellings are oddly placed among the trees, rocks and winding roads of this unique residence section. The new **All Saints' Episcopal Church**, corner of Beacon Street and Dean Road, will be, when completed, one of the finest churches in the town. The stone chapel of the **Leyden Congregational Church**, on Beacon Street, opposite Englewood Avenue, is also attractive in its simple elegance.

**Chestnut Hill Reservoir**, five miles from Boston, though outside the Brookline limits, may best be visited at this time. It is a part of the metropolitan water system, Brookline having a bountiful artesian water-supply of its own.

The Reservoir has 125 acres of water surface, and holds about 730 millions of gallons, but is replenished constantly



The Jordan Mansion, Brookline

from sources of supply farther away. The picturesquely designed pumping-stations are filled with colossal machinery, and are open to visitors. The boulevard surrounding the reservoir makes a beautiful drive. Chestnut Hill has many fine residences, and on its northern slopes are many handsome estates.

To see the most attractive portion of the town, however, one should secure a carriage and make a tour of rural Brookline. From the reservoir region we may drive south on Chestnut Hill Avenue over **Fisher Hill** to Boylston Street, once the Worcester stage-road, lately widened and improved. If we follow Boylston Street west, we shall pass through a wild, wooded region on the slope of **Wright's Hill**. Picturesque drives invite us on every hand; but we make no mistake if we follow Boylston Street to Hammond Street, past the Chestnut Hill neighborhood, a pretty cluster of houses at our right, returning by way of Heath Street, as far as Warren Street, and passing the Cox, Cabot, Lee and Lyman estates, all of which have handsome grounds.

Turning to the right on Warren Street, and a little farther on to the right once more on Clyde Street, finding the best of roads and beautiful scenery all the way, we soon reach the **Country Club**, a favorite resort of swell Bostonians for golf, racing, etc. For a mile or two, in almost any direction we may take, are found beautiful, shady roads, as full of rural charm as anything in New England; and it is hard indeed to realize that we are within thirty minutes ride of a great city. Near the Country Club is a wooded region reserved for park purposes, but not yet laid out. A short distance east from the Country Club, reached by a private driveway from Newton Street, or by Allendale Road, which also passes the picturesque **Walnut Hill Cemetery**, is the elegant and sightly country house of **Congressman Charles F. Sprague**, with its superb grounds and rare Italian gardens. In fact, beautiful estates are all about us, though often

hidden by shrubbery, and reached by shady, winding roads. Passing through the Sprague grounds, ordinarily freely open to the public, we continue over winding, hilly roads through Mt. Walley Avenue to Pond Street. Here we see, on a green hill a little toward the left, the handsome **Anderson estate**. On the private driveway leading to it from Pond Street stands a stable



A Shady Road In Brookline

said to have cost about \$100,000. Turning east on Pond Street, we pass over a fine, shaded road, which if followed would lead to Jamaica Pond. We turn, after a little, however, to the left on Rockwood Street to Goddard Avenue, which leads to Cottage Street, before reaching which we pass many picturesque houses, in park-like grounds, radiant in their season with rhododendrons and flowering shrubs.

On the right of Cottage Street lies the fine estate of **Mr. Charles S. Sargent**, the well known authority on arboriculture, who has

principal charge of the Arnold Arboretum. When his rhododendrons are in bloom, it is a sight worth going miles to see. His beautiful grounds are usually open to the public, and contain many rare flowers and shrubs. We are soon on Warren Street once more, and if time permits may take other circuitous drives equally pleasant in other directions.

If we continue north on Warren Street, passing many beautiful estates, we shall soon reach Walnut Street, on the corner of which stands the handsome **First Parish Church** (Unitarian), successor of the first church building in the town of Brookline.

The town's first schoolhouse stood in the triangular green in front of the church, and in the rear is still standing the old town-hall building, now called **Pierce Hall**, after the Rev. Dr. Pierce, for many years the honored pastor of the village. An ancient burying-ground east of Pierce Hall contains tombs of many notables of colonial times, including Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, for whom Boylston Street was named. At the left is the **Boylston Reservoir**, no longer used for a water-supply, but surrounded by beautiful houses. A drive around it would be well repaid.

Crossing Boylston Street, Sumner Road leads us in sight of the **Brookline High School**, with its large, square tower. Near it, and close by the railroad tracks, is the **Brookline Public Bath-House**, costing \$50,000 and containing a fine porcelain-lined swimming-tank, in which pupils of the public schools are given swimming lessons by competent instructors, and where aquatic contests frequently take place.

Turning to the left at Tappan Street, after crossing the railroad bridge, and then to the right on Gardner Road, we shall presently reach the car-line on Washington Street, passing on the way some of the charming rural homes of Aspinwall Hill.

The Washington Street cars pass the **Brookline Public Library**, **Town Hall**, **Court House** and the older business portion of the town. Coming again to the Fenway drive, after leaving Brook-

line Village, we notice on the hill at our left the **House of the Good Shepherd**, a great Roman Catholic benevolent institution for women. Continuing toward Boston, we pass south of the Back Bay Park, still in an unfinished condition. This Park connects with Brookline at Longwood Avenue, near the Sears Memorial Church, by a fine, new, stone arch bridge costing \$175,000. On reaching Symphony Hall, we are once more on familiar ground, soon reaching the Public Library and Copley Square, after one of the pleasantest as well as one of the crookedest rides that can be had in New England.

After this trip we shall be prepared to appreciate the complaint of a Brookline minister, who asserted that his parishioners were seemingly little attracted by the prospect of heavenly joys, being altogether too well pleased with their present earthly surroundings.

## *Hotel* — *Nottingham*

Copley Square, Back Bay  
Boston

**A**LL outside rooms, handsomely furnished, excellent cooking and service, all its appointments of the highest class. One minute's walk from Back Bay station of B. & A., and Consolidated station; 10 minutes' from shopping and theatre centres. In close proximity to Public Library, Art Museum, Trinity Church, Natural History Rooms, Public Gardens, etc. All parts of the city and suburbs easily reached by cars which pass the hotel. Rooms singly and en suite. European plan. Rooms \$1.50 per day and upwards. Private Dining Rooms for parties.

*AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Manager*

## Newton, Watertown and Brighton

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To reach Newton we may go through Brookline, over either route mentioned under **BROOKLINE**. The cars marked Newton Boulevard continue around Chestnut Hill Reservoir,<sup>1</sup> of which a good view is obtained. A little beyond the Reservoir, on Commonwealth Avenue, we change to the Commonwealth Avenue trolley line, and by transfers on streets crossing Commonwealth Avenue, may reach almost any part of the town. Or

we may take a Newton car in the Subway, and go through Brighton to Newton, and from there may transfer to other parts of the city. It would be better to go by way of Brookline and return through Brighton.

Near the transfer station, a little north of Commonwealth Avenue, we notice **St. John's Ecclesiastical School**, a Roman Catholic theological seminary, with extensive grounds.

Newton, often called the "Garden City," is a town of many villages, each main village being the nucleus of a ward. Two branches of the Boston and Albany Railroad pass through it, joining at Riverside in the western part of the town. On the main line are the villages of **Newton, Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale**.



Norumbega Tower

<sup>1</sup> See under Brookline for further mention of the Reservoir.

On the loop line are **Chestnut Hill**, **Newton Centre**, **Newton Highlands**, **Newton Upper Falls**, **Newton Lower Falls**, **Waban** and **Eliot**. All these villages are full of beautiful homes, **Newton**, **Newton Centre** and **Auburndale** being specially attractive. The City Hall and some other public buildings are at West



Eliot Church, Newton

Newton. Newton has about 30,000 inhabitants in all its various villages, and was incorporated as a city in 1873. It borders on the winding Charles River for sixteen miles. At **Norumbega Park** and **Riverside** there are many boating-clubs; and canoes by the hundred are in constant use during the summer. **Norumbega Park**, at the terminus of the trolley-line, is a pleasure-ground with an attractive "zoo," electric fountain, deer-park, restaurant, etc., and is visited in summer by thousands of excursionists, not only for its own attractions but for the charming trolley-ride afforded through



Commonwealth Avenue. **Norumbega Tower**, erected by Prof. R. N. Horsford, stands on the west bank of the Charles, a little off the road to Waltham, and commemorates the achievements of the early Norse settlers.

The **Newton Theological Institution** (Baptist) occupies a slightly hill at Newton Centre. At Auburndale is **Lasell Seminary**, a well known school for young ladies. **Echo Bridge** and the adjoining **Hemlock Gorge Reservation** are at Newton Upper Falls, and are reached by a trolley line which crosses Commonwealth Avenue. They are included in the Metropolitan Park System. For wild beauty and romantic charm they can hardly be surpassed. The bridge carries the aqueduct of the Cochituate Water System; and its stone arch, with a span of nearly 150 feet, crosses a rocky gorge through which the Charles River surges along its crooked way. Do not fail to go to Echo Bridge and test the echo.

Before returning, it would be well to visit **Watertown**, one of the oldest towns in the State, with an ancient burying-ground



Echo Bridge, Newton Upper Falls

and a **United States Arsenal**, the latter of which occupies extensive grounds on the banks of the Charles River, where many of the gun-carriages and military supplies required by the United States army are made.

**Brighton**, near Watertown, was settled in 1635, became a parish in 1779, a town in 1807 and a part of Boston in 1874. It was, and is, a great cattle-market, the receipts for 1900 being in round numbers 179,000 cattle, 387,000 sheep, 93,000 veals, 1,270,000 hogs. It has extensive stockyards, but the abattoir where slaughtering was formerly done is now discontinued. It connects with Boston by way of Brighton Avenue, which leads into Commonwealth Avenue at a point formerly known as the Milldam, now used as a speedway for fast horses. The part of Brighton which adjoins Brookline, called **Aberdeen**, is built up with dwellings of very unique and attractive character. Chestnut Hill Reservoir is in the Brighton district, though commonly reached by passing through Brookline.

## **HOTEL OXFORD**

*Huntington Avenue*

**BACK BAY**



**D**IRECTLY opposite Back Bay Station of Boston and Albany Railroad and two minutes' walk from New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad. Also within one minute's walk of Mechanics Building, Public Library, Art Museum, Trinity Church, etc. Electric cars for all parts of the city and suburbs pass the door.

**W. R. MORTON**

**Manager**

## Somerville, Medford and Malden

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**Somerville** was set off from Charlestown and made an independent town in 1842, then having a population of about 1,000, mostly farmers and gardeners. It was made a city in 1872, when it had 16,000 inhabitants. It now has about 61,000. It contains about four square miles, is traversed by four lines of railway, and its convenience to Boston makes it a favorite

suburban residence town. We may reach it by trolley either by way of Cambridge or Charlestown.

Taking the Charlestown route, we board a Highland car at Sullivan Square, and pass over Charlestown Neck, along Broadway, Cross Street, Medford Street and Highland Square to Davis Square, West Somerville. At the left of Medford Street is **Prospect Hill**, of which Central Hill forms a part. On this hill Putnam fixed his headquarters after his retreat from Bunker Hill. In



The Old Powder House, Somerville

1777-78 a part of Burgoyne's army captured at Saratoga was quartered here. A tablet at the head of Prospect Hill Avenue recounts the fact that here was first raised the Union flag of thirteen stripes, January 1, 1776, and that here stood

in 1776 the **Citadel**, the most formidable American fortification. On **Central Hill** are the **City Hall**, **Public Library** and **High School Building**, and on the summit is a park. **Spring Hill** contains some interesting old estates and several tablets commemorating Revolutionary occurrences. **Winter Hill** and



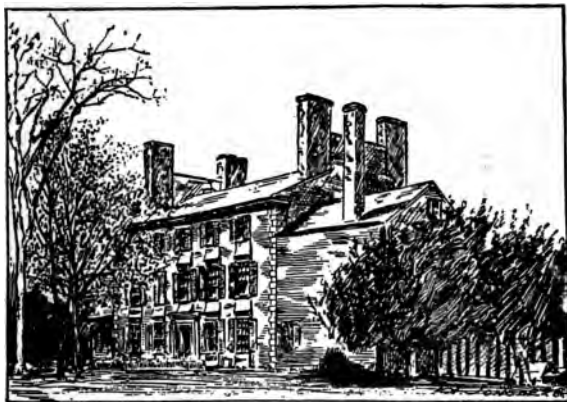
The Old Cradock House, Medford

**Clarendon Hill** are also pleasant and sightly eminences. Not far from Davis Square is the **Old Powder House**, one of the most interesting buildings in town, the grounds about it forming a pleasant park. It was the magazine of the American army during the siege of Boston. It was built by John Mallett for a mill, and deeded to the Province in 1747. The British captured 250 barrels of powder here. **Tufts College** occupies the heights of College Hill near Medford, and its buildings are a conspicuous landmark for miles around. They may be easily seen or reached from this point.

**Medford**, a little northeast of Somerville, dates from 1630. It became a city in 1892. Between 1850 and 1860 some of the finest ships were built at Medford yards. "The Blessing of the Bay," the first ship built in Massachusetts, was launched by

Governor Winthrop on Mystic River in 1631, at the point where afterward the British landed when making their raid on the Powder House previously mentioned.

Main Street, Medford, was part of the route of Paul Revere's midnight ride. Among the points of interest are the **Cradock House**, built 1634, and the **Royall Mansion**, on Medford Street, built 1739, and once the headquarters of Generals Stark, Lee and Sullivan, and in its day one of the finest of colonial homes.



The Old Royall House, Medford

It is now used as a museum, and is well worth a visit. The **Public Library** occupies the old **Thatcher Magoun Mansion** on High Street, being given to the town for this purpose. On Rural Avenue, off High Street, is the beautiful estate of General Samuel C. Lawrence, comprising many acres of charming grounds, ordinarily open to the public in summer, and being filled with choice flowers and shrubs is well worth a visit. From West Medford the beautiful **Mystic Park** drive leads to Winchester, passing a chain of pretty lakes and affording glimpses of charming rural scenery.

**Malden**, which joins Medford on the east, was originally a part of Charlestown, but was incorporated as a town in 1649, and recently celebrated its 250th anniversary. It was once known as Mystic Side, and included Everett and Melrose. It was made a city in 1881, and the name Malden was derived from a town in England from which many Mystic Side men had come. **Maplewood, Linden, Oak Grove and Edgeworth** are all parts of the city of Malden. The city has about 33,000 inhabitants.

At Malden Centre is the beautiful **Public Library** of about 40,000 volumes, the building having been presented by **Elisha S. Converse**, a wealthy and public-spirited citizen, as a memorial to his deceased son. It was designed by H. H. Richardson, and was one of his latest works. It contains some fine paintings and sculptures. Mr. Converse has recently given \$125,000 as an endowment for the library. To the same generous citizen



Malden Public Library

the town is indebted for **Pine Banks**, a beautiful park, which, though owned by him, is free to the public. It is a region of great natural beauty, heightened by art, and presents many charming walks and drives. Mr. Converse has also provided the city with a **Hospital** at an expense of about \$75,000, and has also built a fine **Auditorium**, affording inhabitants of the town an opportunity to enjoy entertainments and stage performances otherwise impossible outside the larger cities. He was also one of the principal contributors toward the erection of the handsome Baptist Church near the Public Library. Two very extensive rubber manufactories owned or controlled by Mr. Converse are important industries of the town. Near Pine Banks is one of the several ancient **Lynde Houses**, dating from the middle of the eighteenth century, the Lyndes being then one of the leading families of the place.

Malden has many beautiful homes, and combines the charm of city and country. **Swain's Pond**, amid delightful rural surroundings, is worth a visit. Malden is a good point of departure for **Middlesex Fells**, and by carriage from here they can perhaps be visited to best advantage.

**Spot Pond**, in the midst of the Fells, furnishes the cities of Malden, Medford and Melrose with water. It has recently been extensively improved as a part of the Metropolitan water-system and the shores thoroughly graveled. An immense pumping-station has been constructed, with additional reservoirs for storing the water which overflows from Spot Pond.

From Malden we may return to Boston by trolley-car or by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

## The Parks

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PREVIOUS to 1875 about all that Boston had to show in the way of parks were the Common, the Public Garden and a few small, open spaces of green grass in different parts of the city. The Common is as old as the city itself, and any attempt at encroachment upon it is strenuously resisted by the public. It is the best known and most used of all the parks. It contains about forty-eight acres of green lawn, shaded by noble trees and intersected by broad malls. Most of the trees have grown since 1775, as the British troops who camped here during the Revolution cut down for fuel most of those then standing. The **Old Washington Elm** was spared, and lasted till 1876, when it was blown down. Another planted in its place has already grown to considerable size. Within the limits of the Common are the **Frog Pond**, so called from early times, though now a beautiful clear pool supplied by a flowing fountain; a play-ground, highly prized by all the boys; an ancient burying-ground dating from 1757, containing the remains of hundreds of British soldiers as well as the ancestors of many Boston families; the **Gardner Brewer Fountain** and several other drinking fountains, some of which are supplied with ice during the summer; the **Subway Stations** and **public convenience stations** for men and women, the latter being near the Park Street Subway Station. The Common also has several important and interesting statues, the largest and most commanding being the **Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument**, erected 1871-1877 from Martin Millmore's design. It is on the summit of **Flagstaff Hill**. The inscription written by President Eliot of Harvard reads:



"TO THE MEN OF BOSTON WHO DIED FOR THEIR COUNTRY ON LAND AND SEA IN THE WAR WHICH KEPT THE UNION WHOLE, DESTROYED SLAVERY, AND MAINTAINED THE CONSTITUTION, THE GRATEFUL CITY HAS BUILT THIS MONUMENT THAT THEIR EXAMPLE MAY SPEAK TO COMING GENERATIONS."



Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Boston Common

The unique **Shaw Monument** by St. Gaudens, in bronze relief with granite framework, faces the State House, and commemorates Col. Robert G. Shaw, who fell at Fort Wagner, South Carolina, while commanding a regiment of colored troops. The **Crispus Attucks Monument** faces Tremont Street, on what

is now called **Lafayette Mall**, and commemorates the victims of the Boston Massacre.

The **Public Garden**, comprising about twenty-four acres just west of the Common, dates from 1862. In it may be seen, during all except the winter months, one of the most beautiful floral displays which can be found in this latitude; the crocuses and tulips of early spring being succeeded by lilies, pansies, roses, rhododendrons, chrysanthemums, etc., all numbered by the hundreds of thousands, and interspersed with palms, magnolias and tropical foliage plants. A pretty pond with boats, crossed by a handsome bridge, and beautiful curving walks with seats in shady nooks, all contribute to the making of as lovely a spot as can be found in any city outside the tropics.

The Public Garden contains several notable statues. Near the subway entrance is the bronze statue of **Charles Sumner** by Thomas Ball, erected in 1878 at a cost of \$15,000, which



The Bridge in the Public Garden

was raised by subscription. A little northwest from this is Bartlett's **statue of Colonel Cass**, a popular Irish commander in the civil war, recently erected by the city to replace a small and inferior one formerly on this site, which was severely criticized. Near the Beacon Street Mall is W. W. Story's **statue of Edward Everett**, paid for by subscription, and presented to the city in 1867. It was cast in Munich.

Near Arlington Street stands what is commonly called the **Ether Monument** representing the Good Samaritan. It is of red marble and granite and is the work of J. Q. A. Ward. It was presented to the city in 1868 by Thomas Lee, and commemorates the discovery that the inhaling of ether causes insensibility to pain.

The largest, finest and most noted sculpture, however, is **Ball's equestrian statue of Washington** facing Arlington Street. This has been regarded as one of the few really great equestrian statues of the world. It required three years' time for the modeling, and was cast in bronze at Chicopee, Mass. Its cost was \$42,000. The granite pedestal is 15 feet high and 18 feet long. The statue is of heroic size, the figure of Washington being 12 feet high and the horse about 16 feet in length.

About 1875 the demand for a more extensive park system led to the organization of the **Boston Park Commission**, under whose intelligent direction large areas within the city limits have been secured, and their natural beauties preserved and enhanced by art, until now Boston has one of the finest systems of parks of any city in the world. On them have been expended, during twenty-five years, over sixteen millions of dollars. This does not include the ten millions more expended by the Metropolitan Park Commission, almost entirely outside the city limits, but of which a large percentage is paid by Boston. The Boston Park System now includes **Commonwealth Avenue**, leading from the Public Garden to the Back Bay Fens; the Fen-

way, **Riverway** and **Jamaicaway**, leading by tortuous routes through the Back Bay Fens and Leverett Park by **Jamaica Pond** to **Forest Hills** and **Franklin Park**. Leverett and Jamaica Parks are now known as **Olmstead Park** in honor of Frederick Law Olmstead of Brookline, the famous landscape gardener who has contributed so much to the planning of park systems in Boston, New York, Chicago and other large cities. **Franklin**



Jamaicaway

**Park**, the most extensive of the city parks, connects by Blue Hill Avenue with the great Blue Hill Reservation of the Metropolitan system, also by Dorchesterway and Strandway with **Marine Park** and **Castle Island**, mentioned in the chapter on SOUTH BOSTON. **The Arboretum**, mentioned under WEST ROXBURY, is also practically a part of the Boston park system, and connects with the latter near Forest Hills. **Wood Island Park**, East Boston, recently renamed **John H. Sullivan Park**, **North End Park**, near Copp's Hill, **The Charlesbank**, bordering on Charles

River, mentioned in the **WEST END** chapter, need little further description. There are also a score of smaller parks and public playgrounds which need not be specially mentioned in detail. **Franklin Park**, the largest, finest and most picturesque of all, is more fully described hereafter.



Entrance to Franklin Park

The **Metropolitan Park System** supplements the Boston parks. The Metropolitan Park Commission does its work under the direction of the State, which authorizes its expenditures and makes use of the State's credit in effecting loans, the amounts expended, however, being afterward equitably apportioned among the various cities and towns benefited.

The Metropolitan Park Commission has taken possession of large areas of land, some of the most important of which are here briefly described. The **Middlesex Fells Reservation** consists of 1859 acres in Malden, Medford, Winchester, Stoneham and Melrose. **Spot Pond** and the **Water Reservation** about it, and

the **Winchester Water Reservation** adjoining the Fells, make, all together, a wilderness of over 3000 acres, having within it high hills, steep ledges and forests, and streams of wild and picturesque beauty. The **Blue Hills Reservation**, an immense tract of mountainous land in the towns of Quincy, Milton and Canton, was supplemented by a gift, under the will of the late Henry L. Pierce, of 697 acres in Canton and Randolph, so that the present total area of this reservation is 4857 acres. This includes almost the entire Blue Hill range, with Great Blue, Hancock, Chickataubut and Rattlesnake Hills, not to mention many smaller elevations, mostly heavily wooded; also **Houghton's Pond** (now called Hoosick-Whisic Pond) and **Ponkapog Pond**. Great Blue Hill is the highest point along the New England coast, and affords a wonderfully extensive and charming view. On its summit is the **Rotch Observatory** for scientific meteorological observation and research. The **Stony Brook Reservation**, including Turtle Pond, is chiefly in Hyde Park, and includes 462 acres. **Beaver Brook Reservation** contains only fifty-eight acres, but is surpassed by none in beauty. It is mentioned under BELMONT AND WAVERLEY. **Hemlock Gorge Reservation** is in Newton, and includes the picturesque, wooded banks of the Charles River near **Echo Bridge**. It has twenty-three acres. The **Charles River Reservation** has not yet been developed, but will eventually include handsome embankments in Boston and Cambridge. It extends along the river's banks for several miles, including land in Boston, Cambridge, Watertown, Waltham, Newton, Weston and Wellesley, the whole containing 561 acres.

**Mystic River Parkway**, mentioned under WINCHESTER, is a link in the system connecting with the Fells. It has 290 acres. **Nantasket Beach** and **Revere Beach Reservation** are also held by the Metropolitan Park Commission, and are mentioned under HARBOR AND BEACHES.

The **Neponset River Reservation** includes a large area of

meadow land in and west of Hyde Park, formerly known as the Fowl Meadows and also some of the wooded banks of the Neponset River, as it flows through Hyde Park and parts of Milton. It contains 920 acres, but has not yet been improved.

Several smaller reservations and proposed takings require no special notice. Twenty-two miles of parkway are included in the Metropolitan System, which, all together, comprises 9379 acres.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that very inviting trips may be planned, taking in portions of these beautiful city and country parks, the former beautified by all the taste and skill that landscape gardeners with ample means at their disposal can command, the latter largely natural scenery preserved in all its wild grandeur and beauty.

**Franklin Park** is reached by trolley-car by way of Dorchester, but more pleasantly by conveyance through the winding drives



In Franklin Park

of the Fenway, through Olmstead Park (formerly Leverett Park and Jamaica Park), past Jamaica Pond and Forest Hills.

A carriage is almost a necessity on reaching the park, in order to see its full extent, as it has ten miles of driveways. The places specially worthy of a visit are **The Wilderness**, with its fine outlook toward Blue Hills; **The Overlook**, a long terrace with vine-clad boulders, affording a good view of the **Playstead** of about thirty acres, where athletic contests are often arranged; **Schoolmaster Hill**, so called because William and Ralph Waldo Emerson lived here while teaching in Roxbury; **Hagborne Hill**, **Scarboro Hill** and **Pond**, **Long Crouch Woods**, and the **Crescent Drive**. At **Refectory Hill** is a refreshment stand and roof garden. Flocks of sheep graze on the broad hillsides of the Park, and beautiful flowers in their season add brilliancy to the landscape. **Franklin Field** is a large green plot adjoining the park. Glen Road leads from the park directly to Jamaica Plain, Columbia Road to Dorchester, and Blue Hill Avenue to the Blue Hill Reservation.

Or we may take the steam-cars at Mt. Bowdoin Station, not far from Franklin Park, for **Readville**, the nearest railroad point to Blue Hills. Here a carriage can be had for a tour to the Blue Hill region, which can hardly be thoroughly explored otherwise. We may drive part way up **Great Blue Hill**, but shall have to walk about a mile to reach the summit. Here a splendid panorama unfolds itself, if the day is clear. Distant hills and mountains, lakes and streams, cities and hamlets, the ocean and its islands, farms and parks, combine to make a scene which for beauty and variety can hardly be surpassed in this country. The **Rotch Meteorological Observatory** on the summit, built of stone to withstand gales and storms, is sustained by Mr. A. L. Rotch of Milton, Harvard University, however, cooperating in the publication of the meteorological reports. The beautiful **Houghton's Pond**, now known as Hoosick-Whisic, lies east from the summit. **Ponkapog Pond** lies on the Canton



side, and can be reached by carriage. Those who love a mountain and forest ramble will be repaid for hunting up **Wild-cat Notch**, **Breakneck Ledge**, **Five Corners Divide**, **Marigold Brook**, **Silver Pool** and other beautiful spots, including **Wolcott Hill** and **Wolcott Pines**, the latter including some noble specimens, and being named for the late Roger Wolcott, whose country estate bordered on Blue Hill Reservation.

All parts of this Blue Hill range invite the lovers of nature to a woodland stroll or a mountain climb. A drive over,



Rotch Observatory, Blue Hill

around and across the hills in any direction will prove delightful. (See **MILTON** for various points of interest.)

A tour of the northern parks may best be made from Malden, Winchester, Medford or Woburn, as a drive from Boston involves either a rather wide détour or an uninteresting journey of several miles through crowded streets and over rough pavements. At Medford, which is reached either by trolley, through Charlestown, or by the Boston & Maine Railroad, a carriage may be easily secured. A short drive westward brings us to West Medford, where we take the fine Mystic Park Boulevard northward for several miles, parallel with a beautiful chain of lakes, and presently reach Winchester, one of Boston's prettiest suburbs. (See **WINCHESTER**.)

From here we turn east and enter the **Middlesex Fells**, the

largest of the northern park reservations, and a region of wild, natural beauty.

Among the points worth visiting, within the Fells, may be mentioned **Squaw Sachem Rock**, from which may be had a fine view of Winchester and the Mystic Valley, near which is an observatory, from which a still wider view may be had. Crossing a causeway over the Winchester Reservoir we enter the forest, and for several miles may find scenery as wild and beautiful as in the distant forests of the north. **Nanepashemet Hill** is 295 feet in height; but the highest point is **Bear Hill**, on which is a high lookout tower. A little north of the tower is **Cheese Rock**, so named from Governor Winthrop's lunch at this point in 1632. The roads all through this region are winding and picturesque. Bearing east, we presently cross Forest Street, a shady country road connecting Medford with Stoneham. **Woodland Road**, running east from Forest Street, winds through lovely scenery to **Spot Pond**, the source of water-supply for Malden and other towns.

On the northeastern shore of the pond is the **Langwood**, a pleasant hotel with rural surroundings, and a good place to lunch. A drive around Spot Pond will be found pleasant.

**Ravine Road**, leading to Wyoming, is a charming, shady drive. The road passing by the Langwood, followed south, will lead to Malden, from which it is easy to return to the starting-point in Medford. The drive, as above suggested, would take perhaps three hours. If more time can be spared, it will pay to look up **Old Pepes' Cove**, **Jerry Jingle Notch**, **Bears' Den**, **Doleful Pond**, **Boojum Rock**, **Lovers' Rock**, and other picturesque spots which abound in this romantic region.

## The Harbor and the Beaches

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**Boston Harbor** affords in summer-time a variety of excursions which are both inexpensive and delightful. James Freeman Clarke once said, "Why go to see the Bay of Naples when we have not yet seen Boston Harbor?" The pertinence of this query will be fully realized after a sail among its green islands and grim-looking forts, and a view of its picturesque shores of rocks or sand, alternating with glimpses of charming villas, shady groves and busy industries.

One of the most popular resorts along the South Shore is **Nantasket Beach**. Steamers leave, at frequent intervals, from Rowe's Wharf, 340 Atlantic Avenue, and can be reached by cars from Washington and Summer Streets. The huge freight terminals of South Boston, and factories and elevators at various points along shore, are seen as we start down the Harbor.

**Fort Independence**, on **Castle Island**, the first fortified island in the country, is just off the shore of South Boston. Across the channel is the less picturesque but really more defensible **Fort Winthrop**, on Governor's Island. This island was granted to Governor Winthrop in 1632, and remained the property of his descendants till 1808, when it was purchased by the United States government. These forts are now too near shore to be much real protection to the city in these days of modern long-range guns, carrying a dozen miles or more, but are still useful as supply depots, etc.

**Apple Island**, between Governor's Island and Winthrop, is owned by the city, having been purchased in 1867. Back of Castle Island is **Thompson's Island**, with its Farm School for

poor boys, founded in 1814, and occupying this island since 1835. A little farther on is **Spectacle Island**, on which are the sometimes odoriferous rendering works of the Ward Company, who here dispose of the carcasses of dead horses, etc., in the manufacture of glue and fertilizers.

The broad channel in which we now sail is called **President Roads**. On the left is **Deer Island**, with its large **House of Reformation**,—a municipal institution to which are sent minor offenders, truants, vagrants, drunkards and others requiring temporary detention. A lighthouse occupies one of its headlands.

**Long Island**, which also has a lighthouse and extensive sea wall, and a government battery, is the site of a comfortable **Home for Female Paupers**. **Gallop's Island**, with its green bluffs, is Boston's **Quarantine Station**. **Lovell's Island** has a United States Lighthouse Station, and also important government works. **Nix's Mate** is the name of obscure origin given to a grim-looking black beacon where pirates were hanged in 1724, and others were buried in 1798. At that time it was an island of several acres, most of which has now been washed away. This is in fulfilment, so the legend goes, of the prophesy made by the mate who was hanged here for the murder of his captain, that, as proof of his innocence, the island would gradually disappear. **Rainsford Island** has large city almshouses.

**Moon Island**, farther inland, is the site of the great pumping-station of the Metropolitan sewer, where immense quantities of sewage are discharged into the sea at the time of the outgoing tides.

**Fort Warren**, on **George's Island**, was built in 1833, and has a heavy armament and modern defenses of the best type. It is one of the city's real defenses against foreign invasion, and has a specially strong torpedo armament. During the civil war thousands of Confederate prisoners were confined here.

**Pemberton's Landing**, in the town of **Hull**, is soon reached.

From here an inland channel leads to Nantasket Beach, this being on a tongue of land projecting northward into the harbor, while opposite it is Peddock's Island. In shore from Nantasket are **Squantum**, **Hough's Neck**, **Crow Point**, also called **Downer's Landing**, the **Fore River Ship-building Works** mentioned under **QUINCY**, and other pretty but less widely known shore resorts.

**Hull**, of which Nantasket forms a part, used to be the smallest town in the state in population, but is now a popular summer resort with hotels, yacht clubs and fine summer cottages. On **Telegraph Hill** are the remains of a fort planned by **Lafayette** and also a United States government battery, — an additional protection to the torpedo station at **Fort Warren**. From **Point Allerton** a fine ocean view is afforded.

**Nantasket Beach**, the terminus of our proposed trip, is about four miles long, and is one of the finest beaches on the coast. The broad sweep of its shore on the seaward side offers superior opportunities for bathing, while its inland side is well adapted for boating. For years Nantasket was to Boston what **Coney Island** is to New York, but recently a part of it has been taken by the Metropolitan Park Commission, and the more objectionable features eliminated. It is destined to be one of the most popular of the public park reservations. It is connected by trolley with **Hull** and with the **New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad** at **Braintree**. The famous **Jerusalem Road**, one of the finest boulevards on the coast, extending from **Hull** through **Cohasset** to **Scituate**, also connects with it.

If we should continue our sail farther down the harbor instead of turning toward Nantasket by way of the inland channel, we should presently reach **Brewster's Island** on which is **Boston Light** which was built in 1783 to replace a similar lighthouse blown up by the British in 1776. **Bug Light** is at the end of a long sandy spit stretching out from **Great Brewster**. It stands on iron pillars, and looks like a rather restricted place for a human

abode, but it is inhabited, nevertheless. Farther out to sea is **Minot's Ledge Lighthouse**, completed in 1860 to replace one destroyed by a storm in 1851. Its erection was an extremely



Minot's Ledge Light

difficult engineering feat. Its identity is unmistakable from its number, 1-4-3, which at night is constantly indicated by sudden flashes with short intervals between. Beyond Nantasket are the pleasant beaches of Cohasset and Scituate, all connected with Nantasket by Jerusalem Road or some of its branches.

If, instead of taking a southern route, we embark for some point on the north shore, we should take an East Boston Ferry

car to Central wharf, 344 Atlantic Avenue, from which the Gloucester steamers sail daily, or go to Lincoln's wharf, Atlantic Avenue, from which point steamers depart to Nahant at frequent intervals. We shall, if our steamer be not too large, pass through **Shirley Gut**, a narrow channel between Great Head, Winthrop and Deer Island. Large vessels are obliged to go around Deer Island. From the Nahant steamer we get a good view of the Navy Yard, also of the great European steamers at their East Boston docks. By either steamer we pass in sight of Winthrop and Revere beaches, the latter having an immense bathing establishment mentioned under **REVERE**; **Point of Pines**, a place of summer hotels and restaurants; and as we approach Lynn we are confronted by the rocky peninsula, **Nahant**. **Bass Point**, Nahant, is a popular excursion resort, but the picturesque rocks on the eastern extremity of the town are pleasanter (see **NAHANT**). Beyond Nahant by the Gloucester boat we see **Swampscott** with its **Phillips Beach** and **Beach Bluff**, on each of which are large and handsome hotels. **Marblehead Neck**, a peninsula connected with Marblehead by a narrow isthmus, and **Marblehead** are popular summer residences, and several yacht clubs have headquarters here. Just off Marblehead occurred the memorable fight between the Chesapeake and the Shannon during the War of 1812. Several good summer hotels are found at Marblehead Neck.

The tongue of land projecting from Salem known as **Salem Willows** is the next of the shore resorts to be passed, after which come **Beverly**, **Manchester** and **Magnolia**, all containing the summer residences of many wealthy Bostonians.

At the point of Cape Ann are **Gloucester** and **Rockport**, some thirty-two miles from Boston. **Gloucester** was an ancient fishing village, but now is an important city, still having large fishing interests. All around the rocky shores of Cape Ann are popular summer resorts, and pretty villas are seen among the trees in all directions. **Thatcher's Island Lights**, off the Rockport

shore, are visible for many miles at sea and are important guides to ocean craft.

Boston Harbor, though admirably protected, and in many ways one of the best of the Atlantic Coast, lacks depth for the largest modern vessels; and Congress is expected soon to appropriate several millions of dollars to widen and deepen the channel so that the port is likely to remain, as it now is, next to New York, the largest port of export in the country.

## Bass Point and Nahant

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A most delightful  
Summer's day sail via the steamers of  
the Bass Point Line  
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Wharf.



## Neighboring Towns

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IN addition to places in the immediate vicinity of Boston which have been briefly described, other towns a little farther out offer many attractions to the tourist, and will amply repay a visit. We mention briefly a few of the more prominent and inviting of these places, indicating some of their chief attractions for the visitor. For the convenience of tourists we arrange them in groups according to their direction from Boston.

A northeastern tour might be planned to include the following:—

Revere, Lynn, Nahant, Marblehead, Salem, Peabody, Danvers, Beverly, Manchester and Gloucester. Further mention of some of these coast towns is made in the chapter on HARBOR AND BEACHES.

**Revere** was formerly North Chelsea, taking its present name in 1871. It is reached by trolley through Chelsea, or by the Narrow Gauge Railroad along the shore. Aside from some ancient houses it has few attractions for the visitor except its **famous beach**, which is several miles long. This was formerly a rather disorderly place of resort, but it has now been taken by the Metropolitan Park Commission, the reservation extending from **Glover's Cliff** to **Point of Pines**, the north termination of the beach, which is still a favorite excursion point.

From the reservation the objectionable features have been eliminated, and a fine bath-house, one of the best in the country, has been erected, and a broad boulevard constructed along the shore, which furnishes a delightful drive, with a con-

tinuous ocean view. This bathing establishment, which has from 50 to 100 employees, was patronized by 115,000 bathers during the summer of 1900, including men, women and children. Each warm day in summer the beach presents a very animated appearance, hundreds if not thousands of spectators usually being scattered along the shore watching the bathers or recreating on the beach. Restaurants and summer hotels abound, and its easy access makes it one of the most popular ocean resorts in the vicinity of Boston.

**Lynn**, a city of nearly 60,000 inhabitants, settled in 1637, is reached by Boston & Maine Railroad or by the Narrow Gauge Railroad by way of ferry to East Boston, or by trolley through Chelsea. Shoe manufacturing is its greatest industry. The fine **Soldiers' Monument** on the Common, the old **Hathorn house**, now used as a hospital, and the old **burying-grounds**, are all interesting; and a trip to **Lynn Woods**, a little west of the city, reveals one of the most beautiful park reservations in the state.

**Nahant** is a rocky peninsula, almost surrounded by the sea and connecting with the mainland at Lynn by a narrow neck. It is the residence of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and of many wealthy Bostonians. **Egg Rock**, **Pulpit**



Nahant Rocks

**Rock**, **Natural Bridge** and **Spouting Horn** are objects of beauty and interest, and a climb over the rugged rocks of the eastern portion is a pleasant summer recreation. Excursion steamers make frequent trips to Nahant during the summer, and at **Bass Point** there are shore dinners served, making it a popular resort.

**Marblehead**, one of the oldest towns in New England, settled

in 1629, is a quaint and interesting place. It is reached by the Boston & Maine Railroad, and, during the summer, by excursion steamers to **Marblehead**



A Quaint Old Street in Marblehead

**Neck**, a popular summer resort. Fishing has always been the chief industry. It has many houses dating back to the eighteenth century or earlier, also many ancient graves of early settlers. It was the birthplace of Elbridge Gerry, formerly Governor, Vice-President, and also signer of the Declaration of Independence. A museum

under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association occupies one of the very interesting old houses.

**Salem**, formerly Naumkeag, the second city to be chartered in the state, is reached by the Boston & Maine Railroad, and is full of reminders of early days. It is also an exceedingly attractive town, independently of its historic associations. It was the home of **Judge Joseph Story** and his son **W. W. Story**, the artist, **George Peabody**, the great philanthropist, **Nathaniel Bowditch**, the mathematician, and **Rev. Samuel Johnson**, the Orientalist. It was the birthplace of **Prescott**, the historian, and for a time the residence of **Nathaniel Hawthorne**, while he was Collector of the Port, and here he wrote several of his books. The **Peabody Museum** contains the East India Marine Society's Museum of rare treasures from all parts of the world. George Peabody gave this institution \$140,000. In the county jail Rev. George B. Cheever was once confined for 30 days for publishing in a local paper "Deacon Giles' Distillery," since widely circulated as a temperance tract. At **North Bridge** it is

claimed that resistance to British authority was made two months previous to the Concord and Lexington fight, but without bloodshed. The oldest house in the city is the **old Witch House**, dating from 1634. Near it is the home recently occupied by the late Secretary of War W. C. Endicott, whose daughter is the wife of Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain of England. **Gallows' Hill**, reached from Hanson Street, is the spot where in 1692 were executed nineteen victims of the strange witchcraft delusion. At **Town House Square** once stood the town house where Governor Burnet convened the General Court in 1728, and where in 1774 the Provincial Congress met. Salem in those early days was a rival of Boston, and one of the most important towns along the coast. Other places of interest are the house on **Mail Street** where Hawthorne wrote "The Scarlet Letter," the **State Normal School** and the **Essex Institute**. In this building is a fine historical collection, and on the grounds in the rear stands the original frame of the first church built in Salem, in which Roger Williams preached.

**Peabody** was formerly South Danvers. It was named from George Peabody, the millionaire philanthropist, and a valuable library, which was his gift, adorns the town. It contains a gold-framed portrait of Queen Victoria, presented by her to Mr. Peabody; also a medal given him by Congress.

**Danvers**, formerly a part of Salem, was settled by Governor Endicott and his associates in 1628, and incorporated a town in 1757. During the Revolution many gunships and privateers were built here. General Israel Putnam was a native of this town, and many of the victims of the Salem Witchcraft craze lived here. An immense **State Asylum for the insane** is located here and is well worth a visit. It occupies a commanding site on a high hill and may be seen for miles around.

**Beverly**, on the North Shore, reached by the Boston & Maine Railroad, dates from 1668, and is now an important shoe manufacturing town. That part known as **Beverly Farms** is now

filled with delightful summer residences of wealthy citizens of Boston and other cities. It was originally a part of Salem, and in early times was a fishing village. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes had a summer home here. The old **First Parish Church**, with a Paul Revere bell and an ancient clock, dates from 1770. The Historical Society occupies the **mansion of John Cabot**, dating from 1779.

A northern tour would include Winchester and Woburn by going through Medford and Malden, which are described in a previous chapter.

**Winchester**, as the tablet on its town house clock-tower informs us, was Waterfield in 1638, Charlestown Village in 1640, Winchester in 1850. It includes former parts of Woburn, Medford and West Cambridge (now Arlington). It is in the lovely **Mystic Valley**, and the scenery in and around it is beautiful. It connects with West Medford by the beautiful **Mystic Park drive**. It was named for Col. W. P. Winchester, who gave a sum of money to the town. It formerly had many large tanneries, but these have been mostly removed, and it is now an exceedingly attractive suburban residence town. It is the western gateway to the beautiful **Middlesex Fells**. It has a fine **Town Hall** and **Public Library Building**, which contains a historical room with antique oak furniture, cabinet, etc., presented by the Converse family of Malden, in memory of Edward Converse, the pioneer mill-owner who developed the water power near this site.

At **Winchester Highlands** are the 120 acres allotted to John Harvard in 1638. **Horn Pond** and **Horn Pond Brook** afford inviting scenery. The **Everett estate**, corner Cambridge Street, was occupied as a summer residence by Edward Everett.

**Woburn**, which adjoins Winchester, Lexington and Stoneham, is an ancient and very picturesque town with many scenic attractions as well as much of historic interest. It dates from 1630 and has been a city since 1888. Among the many points of great natural beauty which will well repay a visit may be mentioned: **Horn Pond**, **Richardson's Pond**, **Shaker Glen**, **Rag**

**Hill, Whispering and Listening Hills, Mount Pleasant, Mount Gilboa and Mount Zion**, all sightly eminences overlooking Middlesex Fells and the surrounding hills, streams and groves. **Forest Park** contains fifty-three acres of pleasant natural scenery. Among the ancient houses may be mentioned the birthplace of **Benjamin Thompson**, Count Rumford, whose versatility and varied experiences led him to Boston, thence to Concord, N. H.,



Birthplace of Count Rumford, Woburn

where he married a wealthy widow, then to England, Austria, Poland and France, where he died in 1814. He was distinguished for military and civil service in many lands, and especially for his attainments in science. By his will he founded the Rumford Professorship of Harvard University. His quaint old home is used as a historical museum, and has many interesting relics. The **old Baldwin mansion** on Main Street is a fine specimen of colonial architecture, and dates from 1661, though remodeled and partially rebuilt since that date. The **Winn Public Library**, a beautiful building designed by H. H. Richardson, stands in a pretty park, and contains, besides a fine collection of books, many interesting documents and relics of the Revolution. Woburn can be reached from Boston by trolley through Cambridge and Winchester, but more quickly by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

For a northwestern tour one might go to Belmont and Waverly, Waltham, Lexington and Concord, all of which may be reached through Cambridge.

**Belmont**, just beyond Cambridge, was incorporated in 1859, being made up from parts of Watertown, Waltham and Arlington. It is park-like in appearance, has many roads shaded by noble elms, and contains many extensive and beautiful estates. It has a fine **Town House and Library**, and is the site of the **McLean Asylum for the Insane** and a **Convalescents' Home**. **Payson Park**, formed out of part of the extensive Payson Cushing estate, is a pleasant region now being rapidly built up. The **Adams Estate**, of 150 acres, was for years the residence of the founder of the Adams Express Company. **Waverly**, a part of Belmont, contains the **Beaver Brook Park Reservation**, a part of the Metropolitan park system, in which are the famous **Waverly Oaks**, the largest and probably the oldest oak-trees in the state. Beaver Brook flows through some wonderfully



Woburn Public Library

picturesque, rocky and tree-clad gorges, and a ramble over its course furnishes as pleasant a summer excursion as can well be imagined. Waverly is reached by trolley through Cambridge and past Mt. Auburn, or by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

**Waltham**, adjoining Newton and Watertown, was set off from Watertown in 1737, and was named from Waltham Abbey in England. It was made a city in 1884, and now has 21,000 inhabitants. It contains **Prospect Hill**, 482 feet in height, **Bear Hill** and **Helmet Hill**, and has many pleasant walks and drives. It is widely known as the place of manufacture of the famous Waltham watches; and the great factory on the banks of the Charles River is one of the most important of its local industries.

**Lexington**, reached by trolley by way of Cambridge and Arlington, or by the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, is a rural town of great beauty and also of much historic interest. A drive over its smooth roads, shaded by noble elms, is in itself a delight, but on every hand are seen reminders of its prominence in early Revolutionary history in the form of tablets, monuments, memorials, etc. Among the most interesting are the vine-clad monument on the common, erected in 1799 to the men who fell in the first battle of the Revolution; the **Captain John Parker statue**, the pedestal of which is a mass of rough boulders; the **Jonathan Harrington house**, at the door of which the owner fell at the first fire of the British soldiers in 1775; and the old **Clark house**, where Samuel Adams and John Hancock were awakened by Paul Revere during his memorable ride, now filled with interesting relics of the olden time. It



Boulder, marking line of Minute-men



formerly stood on the opposite side of the street. **Buckman Tavern**, where the minute men rallied on the night before the battle, contains bullet holes made by British soldiers. The Public Library contains a large number of extremely interesting mementos of Revolutionary times.

**Concord**, a few miles beyond Lexington, is reached by trolley, but more easily by the Boston & Maine Railroad. It is one of the most interesting, historically, of the towns about Boston. It



Interior of the Antiquarian Society's House, Concord

was the home of Emerson, Alcott, and his famous daughter, Louisa M., author of "Little Women," etc., Thoreau and Hawthorne, and their former abodes, as well as their graves in the beautiful **Sleepy Hollow Cemetery**, are visited by hundreds of people every year.

Concord has a fine museum of historical relics well worth careful inspection and study.

Daniel C. French's fine statue of the **Minute Man** stands where

"By the rude bridge which spanned the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,  
Here once the embattled farmers stood  
And fired the shot heard round the world."

The statue commemorates the first forcible resistance to British aggression April 19, 1775. **Wright's Tavern**, built in 1747, is an interesting relic, as was the old Unitarian Church recently burned. Numerous tablets indicate the scenes of Revolutionary exploits.

**Lake Walden**, by whose beautiful shores Thoreau lived his hermit life, lies a little way south of the village.

At **Concord Junction** are several manufacturing establishments and also a large **State Reformatory**.

A western tour through Brookline and Newton, which have been previously described, might well be prolonged to include Wellesley and perhaps, by carriage, Sudbury.

**Wellesley** lies just west of Newton and may be reached by trolley, by a long but picturesque route through Newton, or by the Boston & Albany Railroad from the South Station. One of the chief points of interest is the beautiful buildings and grounds of **Wellesley College**, charmingly located amid green trees and velvet lawns, and overlooking the pretty **Lake Waban**. Here several hundred young women are pursuing a college course. A little distance beyond the college are the elegant and extensive grounds of **Mr. H. H. Hunnewell**, which are open



Minute Man Statue, Concord

to the public, and which are filled with rare shrubs, trees and flowers, and embellished by all the skill of experienced landscape gardeners. During the summer they are well worth a long journey to see.

**Sudbury**, just south of Concord, and reached from Wellesley through Weston and Wayland, is twenty-one miles from Boston, on the Central Massachusetts Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and dates from 1639. It has a monument commemorating three officers and twenty-six soldiers slain by Indians in 1676, and in its ancient burying-ground lie the remains of many Revolutionary soldiers. Its principal attraction for the tourist, however, is the **Wayside Inn**, in **South Sudbury**, immortalized by Longfellow. It was built in 1683, and kept as a tavern for four generations till 1860. It has now been reopened as an inn, and filled with quaint, antique furniture. Among the noted men who have been entertained at this famous hostelry are Judge Sewall, Washington, Lafayette, Burgoyne, Longfellow and Ole Bull.

A southwestern tour should take in West Roxbury, previously described, and be prolonged to include Hyde Park and Dedham.

**Hyde Park**, a comparatively modern town, joins Boston on the south, and being only eight miles distant and connected by two lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, as well as by trolley-cars, is a rapidly growing suburb. **Fairmount**, a high hill partly in Hyde Park and partly in Milton, affords sightly locations for many fine homes. The picturesque **Neponset River** flows through the town, and its banks are in part reserved by the Metropolitan Park Commission to be improved and beautified in the future. The southern part of the town, known as **Readville**, has several large mills and shops, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is soon to establish great car-shops here which cannot fail to bring hundreds of new families to this part of the town.

---

At Readville, on the site used as a camp-ground during the civil war, is a **Trotting Park**, in which some of the greatest speed records of the world have been made.

Hyde Park has several fine churches, and is soon to erect a handsome Young Men's Christian Association Building, a large fund having been recently subscribed for the purpose.

**Dedham** is an ancient and also a very pleasant town, established in 1636. It is reached by trolley, or by New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Among the objects of interest are the old **Fairbanks house**, now in charge of the Daughters of



The Old Fairbanks House, Dedham

the Revolution, an old **Powder house**, erected previous to 1700, the **County Court House** and the **Dedham Historical Society building and Library**, which has many interesting relics. Dedham claims to have established the first free public school in America.

The Charles River makes its great bend here, and broad meadows, one of which is called **Purgatory Swamp**, are among the landscape features. It has many picturesque streets lined with noble trees. At **Westwood**, formerly West Dedham, is a park with popular amusement features. On Cow Island in the Charles River are the Pumping Works of the town of Brookline, the water being taken from many artesian wells.

A southern tour would lead the visitor to Milton which may well be visited in connection with a tour of the Southern Parks mentioned in a previous chapter.

**Milton**, named from Milton in England from which many of its settlers came, was incorporated in 1662. It lies south of Dorchester, of which it formerly formed a part. It includes the greater part of the beautiful **Blue Hills**, and is a region of wonderful beauty and charm. Fine estates in park-like grounds, and winding, hilly, shady roads affording glimpses of ocean, lake, river and grove, all conspire to make a drive through Milton, especially in summer, a treat long to be remembered. Much of the Blue Hill region is included in the Metropolitan Park Reservation, and is described in the **PARKS** chapter. The old **Governor Hutchinson House**, now known as the Russell place, is



"Suffolk Resolves" House, Milton

not only historic but beautiful for situation. The old Milton Cemetery has many gravestones with quaint and interesting inscriptions. In what is now the **Vose House** were adopted in 1774 the **Suffolk Resolves**, carried to Philadelphia by Paul

Revere, full particulars of which are related on a tablet on the front of the house.

The **Milton Public Library** contains a fine painting, the gift of Mr. H. P. Kidder, a wealthy resident. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, the well known author, has a pleasant home not far from the Hutchinson house. At Milton Lower Mills are the great **chocolate works** formerly owned by the late Henry L. Pierce who bequeathed his fine grounds, comprising many acres, to the Park Commission for public uses. At the Cunningham house, which is also near the Hutchinson house, Lafayette was once entertained.

The **Forbes estate** and the **Peabody estate** and the picturesque **Hemenway house** are well worth attention. In fact, it will be hard to go anywhere in Milton without finding pleasant scenes, rewarding views and delightful surroundings. Trolley cars have not yet invaded the pleasantest parts of this fine old town. To see it advantageously one needs to secure a conveyance at Hyde Park, Milton Lower Mills or Mattapan, all of which are easy of access, and are convenient points of departure for a charming ride.

A southeastern tour would include Quincy, Braintree, and perhaps Nantasket, Hingham and Hull, which are mentioned in the chapter on **HARBOR AND BEACHES**, and might with advantage be prolonged to include Plymouth. In going to Plymouth by rail we may pass through Cohasset, Scituate, Marshfield and Duxbury, or through Weymouth, Abington and other inland towns. Near the Greenbush Station in Scituate is **Ann Corners**, where the original "old oaken bucket once hung in the well."

**Quincy**, incorporated as a town in 1792, was the birthplace of John and John Quincy Adams and John Hancock, whose homes may still be seen. It has many beautiful homes, and has the most noted granite quarries in the country, from which has been taken the stone for many of our best public buildings.

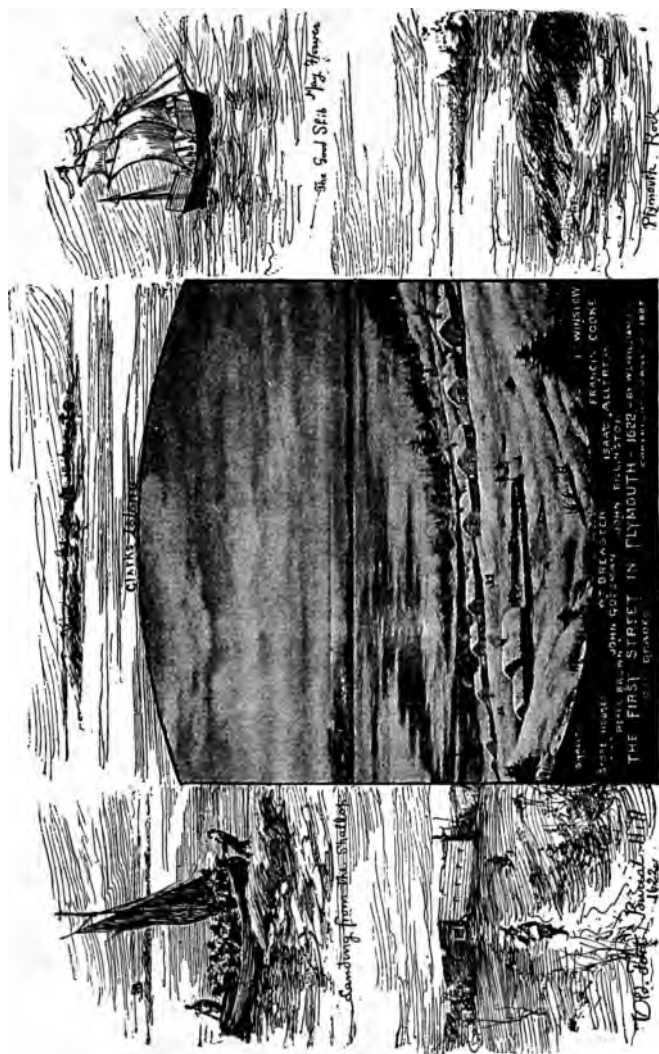
The first railroad in the United States is said to have been built at these quarries.

At **Quincy Point** has recently been erected a great ship-building plant. In 1900 the Fore River Engine Co., formerly having extensive works at Weymouth, where several small government vessels had been built, moved their works to this place to get more room and access to deeper water, and secured the contract for a large government war vessel. This promises to become a very important accession to the manufacturing interests of Boston and vicinity, as this class of work gives employment to a large force of highly skilled mechanics.

**Braintree**, formerly a part of Boston, was established as a separate township in 1640. It has several pretty villages and a number of interesting, ancient houses. It was the site of one of the first iron-works established in this country. **Thayer Academy**, named from General Sylvanus Thayer, who donated \$200,000 for its establishment, is at **South Braintree**. This town was the birthplace of the late Richard S. Storrs, D.D., the old Storrs house still remaining, and being frequently visited by his many friends and admirers.

**Hingham** is one of the oldest maritime towns on the south coast, having been established in 1635. It contains perhaps the **oldest church in New England** still in use, dating from 1681. During a church quarrel many years ago, so we are told, several truculent members threatened to "sink the old ship" unless they could have their way in certain matters. The name stuck, but, instead of sinking, it has kept afloat for 265 years, and the old church still goes by the name of "The Old Ship." In its ancient burial-ground lies buried John A. Andrew, the great war governor of Massachusetts. Hingham is the home of ex-Governor and Naval Secretary John D. Long. There are beautiful drives near Hingham, and many handsome summer residences.

**Plymouth** is reached by steamers which ply daily during the





summer months, affording a pleasant sail through the harbor and along the coast, or by two routes over the New York, New

Haven & Hartford Railroad, one of which passes through Duxbury, the home of John Alden, Elder William Brewster, Captain Miles Standish and other Pilgrims, and which contains a stone tower in memory of Standish.



Plymouth Rock

Plymouth is especially interesting as the early home of the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed here December 20, 1620; and **Plymouth Rock**, protected by a stone canopy, is regarded by a sacred shrine. The **National**

all loyal Americans almost as **Monument** is a noble memorial to these sturdy pioneers. It consists of a statue 36 feet in height, with uplifted arm, symbolizing Faith, mounted upon a pedestal 45 feet high. The statue itself was a gift of Hon. Oliver Ames, a native of Plymouth. On each corner of the pedestal is a seated statue, smaller, yet of heroic size. The one representing **Morality** was the gift of the state. A bas-relief representing the **Embarkation at Delfshaven** was given by Connecticut. The statue of **Education**, together with a bas-relief **Signing the Compact**, was given by Hon. Roland



Gov. Carver's Chair



Pilgrim Hall



Alongshore



Governor Bradford's Monument, Burial Hill

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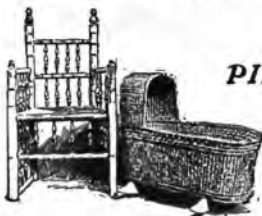
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Falth Monument



Interior of Pilgrim Museum

Mather of Hartford. The two statues representing **Liberty** and **Law** were given by the United States Government. The two remaining bas-reliefs represent the **Landing of the Pilgrims**, and the **First Treaty with the Indians**.

The **Pilgrim Museum** has a rare collection of documents, pictures, furniture, weapons, etc., formerly owned and used by the Pilgrims, together with several large and valuable paint-



Pulpit Rock, Clark's Island

ings representing scenes in Pilgrim history. A copy of **Miles Standish's Will** is exhibited at the Court House.

**Burial Hill** affords a fine outlook, and contains the graves of many of the Pilgrims, including Governor Bradford ; also ancestors of many historic families. The oldest date on a gravestone is 1681. In 1628 a fort with six cannon was erected here for the defense of the Colony, and here the Pilgrims worshiped till the erection of the first church in 1638. From the steamer as one leaves the harbor may be seen on the left **Clark's Island**. Here an exploring party of the Pilgrims spent Sunday and worshiped in the cold the day before making their landing. A boulder on the island, called **Pulpit Rock**, bears the inscription "On the Sabbath Day wee rested."

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With Monthly **Christian World** magazine numbers ; the national Congregational paper. Gives news, not gossip ; reports matters of interest in the Christian world at large, as well as in our own denomination ; is an up-to-date newspaper and a monthly magazine of high literary quality combined in one, at the price of a weekly alone.

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## TRANSPORTATION

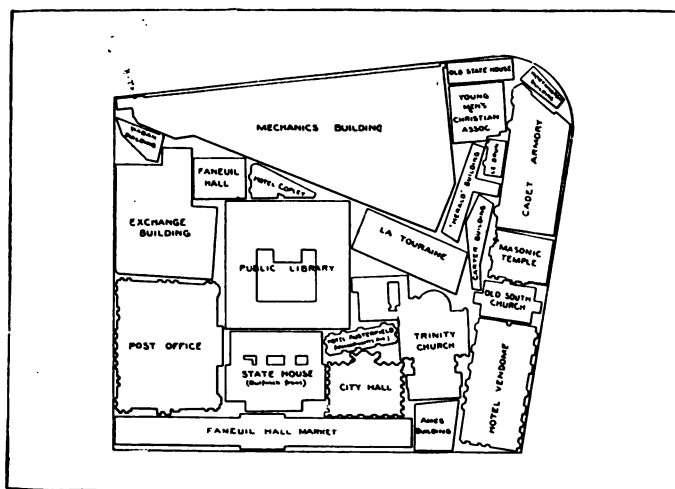
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ALL trains from northern New England, the Provinces and from the West, by way of the Hoosac Tunnel, Grand Trunk or Canadian Pacific Lines, as well as from all suburbs north of Boston, enter the city at the **North Union Station** on Causeway Street. This great terminal is occupied wholly by the Boston & Maine Railroad with its many divisions and branches, including roads formerly known as the Boston & Lowell, Eastern and Fitchburg Railroads.

All trains from New York City, southern New England and the West, by way of the New York Central route, as well as from southern and western suburbs, enter Boston at the **South Terminal Station** on Summer Street and Atlantic Avenue. This is occupied by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad system, which now includes the Old Colony, Providence and New York & New England Railroads, and by the Boston and Albany division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. This is among the two or three largest railroad stations in the world, and the following facts about it may be of interest:—

The building covers 13 acres. It is of irregular shape, but its average length is 765 feet, and its average width 662 feet, with a street frontage of 3300 feet. The waiting-room is 225 feet long, 65 feet wide, and  $28\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. The enormous trainshed contains 28 surface tracks, also double-loop tracks on the lower floor, not yet in use. The trackage under roof measures 4 miles. The roof has three rows of trusses, the middle span being 228 feet, the side spans 171 feet each. In the construc-

tion of this mammoth building there were used as follows : 43,000 piles, nearly 16½ million bricks, 106,000 cubic yards of stone and concrete masonry, 15,000 tons of steel, 200,000 cubic feet of cut stone, 90,000 barrels of cement, 14,500 barrels of pitch and asphalt, 425 tons of tarred paper, 212 tons of sheet copper, 5,000,000 feet of pine, 8 tons of solder, about



Plan showing how 24 large buildings might be placed within the area covered by the South Terminal Station

3½ acres of wire glass, and 20 tons of putty to set the same. The paint used, reduced to a single coat, would cover 200 acres.

In connection with the Terminal plant are the following fixtures, etc. — 245 arc lights, 6000 incandescent lights, 45 electric motors, 27 steam engines, 10 steam boilers, 25 electric elevators, 215 office rooms, 209 water-closets, 43 toilet rooms, 118 set bowls, and 20 heating and ventilating fans.

The clock on the building has a 12-foot dial. The granite eagle, 8 feet high over the main entrance, weighs 8 tons. It



is estimated that  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million pieces of baggage are handled annually, besides 350,000 packages in the parcel rooms. About 2000 men are employed in and about the station. About 750 trains arrive and depart from the station daily.

The street-car service in Boston, with the exception of the Lynn and Boston Railway, running from the Subway at Scollay Square to Lynn, by way of Charlestown, Chelsea and Revere, is now controlled by one corporation, **The Boston Elevated Railway Company**, which operates over surface, subway and elevated lines. By a system of transfers, given at certain points without an extra charge, and by conductors on the cars for three cents extra fare, one may reach almost any part of Boston or its adjoining suburbs, and may also connect with other trolley lines, reaching all parts of New England.

The narrow and crooked streets of Boston were formerly so congested as to make traffic through the center of the city almost impossible at times, but the construction of the **Subway** has greatly facilitated street-car and other travel. This important engineering feat was undertaken by the city and was completed in 1898, at a cost of over \$5,000,000. It is leased to the Elevated Railroad Company at a price which will eventually pay back the entire cost, leaving it a valuable city asset.

It runs from a point near the Northern Station to Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue, near Pleasant Street, with another outlet on Boylston Street, near the Public Garden, a distance of about a mile.

Minute directions as to street-car routes would probably be more puzzling than helpful to the stranger; but in general it may be said that cars may be taken at Subway stations, northbound, for North Station, Charlestown, Malden, Medford, Somerville and most northern suburbs, sometimes involving a change of cars at Park Street Station.

Southbound cars may be taken at Subway stations for Back Bay, Roxbury, parts of Dorchester, Jamaica Plain, Forest



Interior of Elevated R. R. Station, Charleston. In process of construction

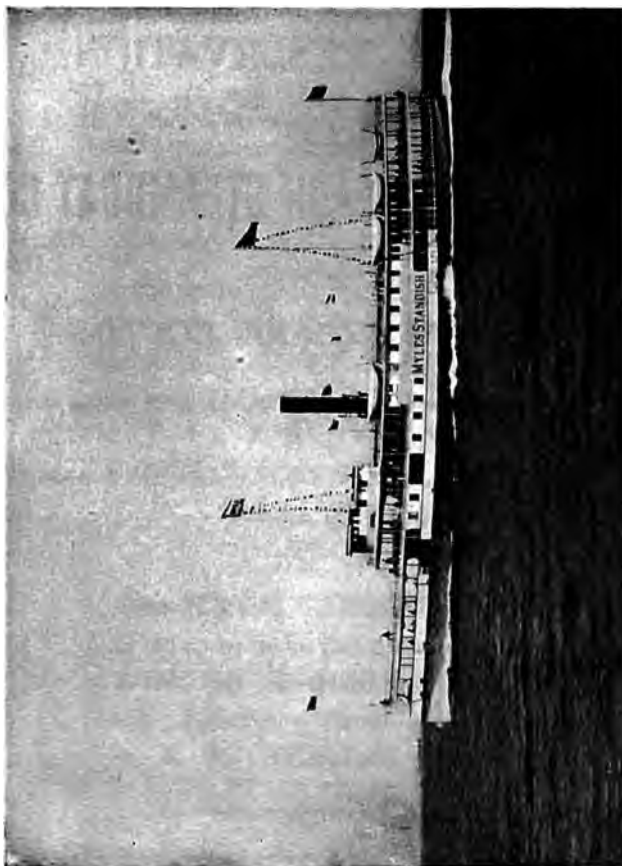
Hills; Brookline, Allston, Brighton, Watertown and Newton; also parts of Cambridge and Somerville by way of Boylston Street, Massachusetts Avenue and Harvard Bridge.

Surface cars for South Station, Roxbury, Highlands, Dorchester, South Boston, may be taken southbound on Washington Street, or eastbound on Summer Street. Surface cars for Cambridge may also be taken at North Station or Bowdoin Square, going by way of Cambridge Bridge. The signs over the heads of the motormen, illuminated at night, give the immediate destination of each car, and conductors, policemen and uniformed Subway employees cheerfully give all needed information. The Elevated trains, now just getting into operation, are to run from Roxbury to Charlestown, passing through the Subway; also by another route passing the South Terminal. Transfers from surface to Elevated cars may be obtained from conductors. The Elevated Road is to be extended to other points so as to relieve the still crowded streets.

There are steamship lines daily to Portland, Bangor and points on the Maine coast; also, on certain days, to Provincial coast points, Baltimore, Savannah, and to New York City around Cape Cod. Travel to New York by water, however, is chiefly by way of the Sound Line steamers, with which trains from the South Station connect. During the summer there are daily excursions by boat to Plymouth, Provincetown, Gloucester and all the harbor resorts.

There is also a narrow gauge Railroad, the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn, running from East Boston to Winthrop and Lynn by way of the North Shore, this road being reached by ferry at the foot of High Street. Ferries run from wharves near the foot of Hanover Street to Chelsea and East Boston.

Several European Steamship Company lines give weekly service from Boston, notably the Cunard, Allan, Dominion and Leyland Lines.



156-a

Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company's Steamer MYLES STANDISH

(See next page.)

# Nantasket Beach

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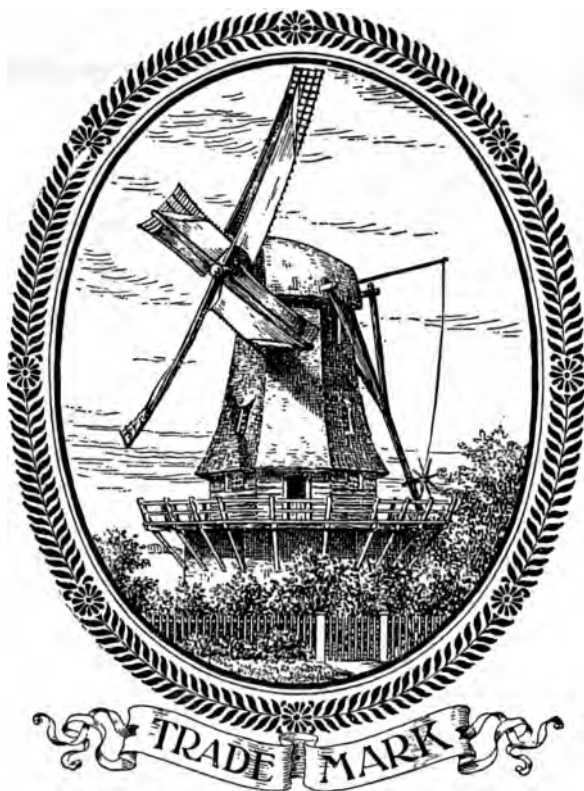
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25-27 BRATTLE ST ✻ 17-19 HANOVER ST

*Women's Luncheon, 33 Hanover St.*

## HOTELS

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BOSTON Hotels are numerous, there being about one hundred and fifty of them, many of which are excellent. Only the more prominent ones need here be mentioned. There are many boarding-houses in various parts of the city, especially on Beacon Hill and at the South End, which offer accommodations almost equal to those of a hotel at reasonable prices.

Restaurants also abound. Prominent among these are **Mars-ton's**, on Brattle and Hanover Streets, **Crosby's** on School Street, and **McDonald's** on Tremont Street. The dining-rooms of the various hotels serve meals to transient patrons at the same prices as to guests, and the cafés at **Parker's**, **Young's** and other down-town hotels are daily patronized by hundreds of business men. **Thompson's Spa**, 219 Washington Street, and **Wardwell's**, 340 Washington Street, are excellent "quick-lunch" places.

Unless otherwise stated, hotels are understood to be conducted on the European plan; meals being ordered *à la carte*. The largest, finest and highest priced houses are designated by **bold faced type**. Family hotels not open to transient guests are omitted.

### Down Town Hotels

**Adams House**, 553 Washington Street.

**American House**, 54 Hanover Street. American Plan.

**Bellevue**, 21 Beacon Street.

**Capitol Hotel**, Bowdoin and Allston Streets.

**Clark's Hotel**, 577 Washington Street.

**Crawford House**, Court and Brattle Streets.



**Hotel Essex**, Dewey Square.  
**Parker House**, Tremont and School Streets.  
**Quincy House**, Brattle Street.  
**Revere House**, Bowdoin Square.  
**Hotel Thorndike**, 240 Boylston Street.  
**The Touraine**, Tremont and Boylston Streets.  
**United States Hotel**, Beach Street, corner Lincoln Street.  
**Young's Hotel**, Court Street.

### Back Bay Hotels

**Hotel Brunswick**, Boylston and Clarendon Streets.  
**Copley Square Hotel**, Huntington Avenue and Exeter Street.  
**Empire Hotel**, 333 Commonwealth Avenue.  
**Hotel Nottingham**, 25 Huntington Avenue.  
**Hotel Oxford**, Huntington Avenue, near Dartmouth Street.  
**Hotel Lenox**, Boylston Street, corner of Exeter Street.  
**Somerset Hotel**, Commonwealth Avenue, corner Charlesgate.  
**Tuilleries**, 270 Commonwealth Avenue.  
**Hotel Vendome**, Commonwealth Avenue, corner Dartmouth Street.  
**Westminster Hotel**, Copley Square.  
**Berkeley Hotel**, Boylston and Berkeley Streets.

### South End Hotels

**Langham Hotel**, 1697 Washington Street.  
**Norfolk House**, Eliot Square.

## LEADING PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

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### Theatres

The largest, finest and most fashionable are indicated by bold face type.

**Boston Museum**, 18 Tremont Street.

**Boston Theatre**, 539 Washington Street.

Castle Square Theatre, 421 Tremont Street. Branch ticket office,

Music Hall Place. Popular prices and daily matinee.

**Colonial Theatre**, Boylston Street, near Tremont.

**Hollis Street Theatre**, 14 Hollis Street. (This was formerly the old Hollis Street Church.)

**Keith's**, 547 Washington Street, and Tremont Street. Vaudeville, one of the finest of the kind in the country.

**Music Hall Musee**, Tremont Street, and Winter Street. Vaudeville.

This is the old Boston Music Hall.

**Park Theatre**, 619 Washington Street.

**Tremont Theatre**, 176 Tremont Street.

### Lectures, Concerts, etc.

**Boston Young Men's Christian Association**. Lecture and concert courses each season. Boylston and Berkeley Streets.

**Boston Symphony Concerts**, Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings each season, in Symphony Hall, Huntington Avenue, corner Massachusetts Avenue.

**Lowell Institute Lectures**, given each season in Walker Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boylston Street, near Berkeley.

**Tremont Temple**, Tremont Street, near School. Frequent lectures, concerts, etc.

Pilgrim Hall, Beacon Street, Steinert Hall, Boylston Street, and Chickering Hall, Huntington Avenue, are frequently used for recitals, chamber concerts, etc.

## THE CHURCHES OF BOSTON

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**THERE** are some three hundred churches, large and small, within the limits of Boston, and about as many more in the adjacent suburbs. Mention can here be made only of such few in each section of the city as would be most likely to attract the visiting stranger either on account of their fame, their historic interest or specially attractive services, musical or otherwise. For greater convenience to visitors we group them geographically, disregarding denominational classifications. Services are held morning and evening unless otherwise specified.

### The Down-Town and West End Churches

**Bromfield Street Church** (Methodist), 36 Bromfield Street. Rev. John Galbraith, Pastor.

**Church of the Advent** (High Church Episcopal), corner of Brimmer and Mt. Vernon Streets. Rev. W. B. Frisbie, Rector. Elaborate music, surpliced boy choir, boy soloist.

**Christ Church** (Episcopal), Salem Street, head of Hull Street, North End. Rev. Charles W. Duane, Rector. Morning service only. Interesting on account of the age of the church and its many historical relics. (See HISTORIC NORTH-END chapter.)

**First African M. E. Church**, 68 Charles Street. Rev. W. H. Thomas, Pastor.

**First Methodist Church**, Temple Street, rear of State House. Rev. Franklin E. E. Hamilton, Pastor.

**King's Chapel** (Unitarian), Tremont Street, corner School Street. Rev. Howard N. Brown, Pastor. An ancient and interesting church of Norman architecture, with a particularly fine interior. (See BUSINESS CENTER chapter.)

**New Jerusalem Church** (Swedenborgian), 136 Bowdoin Street. Rev. James Reed, Pastor. Morning service, fine quartet choir.

- Park Street** (Congregational), corner Tremont and Park Streets. Rev. John L. Withrow, D.D., Pastor. Quartet choir. During the pastorate of Dr. Lyman Beecher, this used to be spoken of as "Brimstone Corner."
- St. Paul's Church** (Episcopal), Tremont Street, opposite Common. Rev. J. L. Lindsay, Rector.
- Tremont Temple** (Baptist), Tremont Street, near Beacon. Rev. George C. Lorimer, D.D., Pastor. Probably the largest church in New England and known as the "Stranger's Sabbath Home." Morning, afternoon and evening service. Solo and choir singing. (See BUSINESS CENTER chapter.)

### Back Bay District

- Arlington Street Church** (Unitarian), Arlington Street, corner Boylston. Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Pastor. Morning and Vesper service. One of the finest quartet choirs in the city.
- Central Church** (Congregational), Berkeley Street, corner Newbury. Rev. Edward L. Clark, D.D., Pastor. Morning and Vesper Service. One of the most beautiful church interiors with the finest stained glass windows in Boston. Superior quartet choir.
- First Baptist Church**, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Streets. Rev. Francis H. Rowley, D.D., Pastor. Quartet choir. Usually an elaborate musical program in the evening.
- First Church in Boston** (Unitarian). Marlboro Street, corner Berkeley. Rev. James Eells, Pastor. Morning service only. The successor of the church organized in 1630, then Congregational.
- First Church of Christ** (Scientist). Falmouth Street, corner Norway. The so-called "Mother Church" of Christian Science.
- First Spiritual Temple**, Newbury Street, corner Exeter. The principal Spiritualist meeting-place in the city.
- Mt. Vernon Church** (Congregational), Beacon Street, corner Massachusetts Avenue. Rev. S. E. Herrick, D.D., Pastor. Morning service only. A beautiful chancel with elegant mural decorations is a unique feature of the church interior.
- Old South Church** (Congregational), Dartmouth and Boylston Streets. Rev. George A. Gordon, D.D., Pastor. Fine quartet choir. One of the most elegant, famous and costly churches in Boston. (See BACK-BAY chapter.)
- Second Church** (Unitarian), Copley Square. Rev. Thomas van Ness, Pastor.

**South Church** (Congregational Unitarian), Newbury Street, corner of Exeter Street. Rev. Edward Cummings, Pastor. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Pastor Emeritus.

**Trinity Church** (Episcopal), Copley Square. Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D.D., Rector. Morning and Vesper Services. Perhaps the finest, architecturally, of any church in Boston, and widely known as the church of Phillips Brooks. (See BACK-BAY chapter.)

## South End Churches

**Berkeley Temple** (Congregational), Berkeley Street near Tremont. Rev. Charles A. Dickinson, D.D., Pastor. This is an Institutional Church with many lines of activity.

**Cathedral of the Holy Cross** (Roman Catholic), Washington Street, corner Malden. Rev. H. A. Sullivan, Rector. (See SOUTH END chapter.) The largest Roman Catholic church in New England.

**Church of our Lady of Perpetual Help** (Roman Catholic), 1535 Tremont Street. Commonly known as "The Mission Church." Rev. J. J. Frawley, Rector. An immense church with fine organ and elaborate ritual.

**Church of the Immaculate Conception** (Jesuit), Harrison Avenue, corner East Concord Street. Rev. W. G. R. Mullan, Rector. The music is famous for its excellence.

**Clarendon Street Baptist**, Clarendon Street, near Tremont. Rev. Emory W. Hunt, Pastor.

**Every Day Church** (Universalist), Shawmut Avenue, near Canton Street. Rev. George L. Perrin, Pastor. Large chorus choir.

**First Presbyterian**, corner Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street. Rev. Scott F. Hershey, Pastor.

**People's Temple** (Methodist), Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street. Rev. L. H. Dorchester, Pastor.

**Ruggles Street Baptist**, 163 Ruggles Street. Rev. A. C. Dixon, Pastor. This is one of the most active of the Institutional Churches, so-called, carrying on an extensive charitable work with the aid of many salaried helpers. It has been liberally endowed by the late D. S. Ford, who gave large sums for its work during his lifetime. Fine male quartet.

**Salvation Army Posts** at 886 and 2229 Washington Street.

**Shawmut Church** (Congregational), Tremont Street, corner of West Brookline. Rev. W. T. McElveen, Pastor. Once among the most fashion-

able family churches in Boston, and still a very large and strong church. Magnificent organ and good choir.

**Second Universalist Church**, Columbus Avenue, corner Clarendon Street. Rev. S. H. Roblin, Pastor. The largest of the denomination in the city.

**Tremont Street Methodist Church**, Tremont Street, corner West Concord. Rev. Charles E. Davis, Pastor.

**Union Church** (Congregational), Columbus Avenue, corner West Newton Street. Rev. Samuel Lane Loomis, D.D., Pastor.

**Volunteers of America**, 139 Pleasant Street and 1091 Washington Street.

### Roxbury, Dorchester and South Boston

**Dudley Street Baptist Church**, Dudley Street. Rev. W. W. Bustard, Pastor.

**Second Church**, Dorchester (Congregational), Washington Street, corner Centre Street. Rev. Arthur Little, D.D., Pastor.

**Immanuel Church** (Congregational), Moreland Street, corner Copeland Street, Roxbury. Rev. Charles H. Beale, D.D., Pastor. Morning service only.

**Phillips Church** (Congregational), Broadway, near Dorchester Street, South Boston. Rev. Charles A. Dinsmore, Pastor.

**Pilgrim Church** (Congregational), Upham's Corner, Dorchester. Rev. W. H. Albright, D.D., Pastor.

**Walnut Avenue Church** (Congregational), Walnut Avenue, corner Dale Street. Rev. A. H. Plumb, D.D., Pastor.

### Brookline

**First Parish Church** (Unitarian), corner Warren and Walnut Streets. Rev. W. H. Lyon, Pastor.

**Harvard Church** (Congregational), corner Harvard and Marion Streets. Rev. Reuen Thomas, D.D., Pastor. Fine quartet choir.

### Cambridge

**Appleton Chapel**, Harvard College grounds. Evening service only.

**Christ Church** (Episcopal), Garden Street, near Massachusetts Avenue.

**First Church** (Shepard Memorial, Congregational), near Harvard Square, Cambridge. Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., Pastor.

**First Parish Church** (Unitarian), Massachusetts Avenue, near Harvard Square. Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, Pastor.

## Newton

**Channing Unitarian Church, Newton.**

**Eliot Church** (Congregational), Church and Centre Streets, Newton. Rev. William H. Davis, D.D., Pastor. This is one of the most elegant churches in the vicinity of Boston.

**First Baptist Church, Beacon and Centre Streets, Newton Centre.** Rev. Everett D. Burr, Pastor.

**First Church of Newton** (Congregational), Centre Street, near Commonwealth Avenue. Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Pastor. This is the oldest church in town, dating back nearly 250 years. A son of John Eliot was its second pastor.

**Grace Episcopal Church, Newton,** Rev. George W. Shinn, Rector.



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### **The City Missionary Society, Boston**

**T**HE right hand of the Congregational churches of Boston is the City Missionary Society, of which Mr. Richard H. Stearns is President, and Rev. D. W. Waldron, Superintendent and Secretary. Its widespread work is administered from Room 602, 14 Beacon Street.

The Society was founded in 1816, when Boston was a town with about 37,000 inhabitants. The continuous purpose of the active Christian life set to work through this agency is to reach so much of the population as it can with the transforming influence of Christian kindness and Christian truth.

During 1900 twenty-two missionaries were employed. The receipts for missionary and benevolent work were \$44,372.79. Although figures are inadequate to express spiritual influences, or to show what has been accomplished in the upbuilding of character, yet when they represent Christian and benevolent work they have an impressive meaning and value. The record, in part, of labors and results for the past year appears in the following statement: Visits made, 61,973; different families visited, 22,444; visits to the sick, 3,591; copies of the Scriptures distributed, 563; papers and tracts distributed, 66,612; meetings held, 1,553; children gathered into Sunday Schools, 749; persons hopelessly converted, 72; persons furnished employment, 478; families afforded pecuniary aid, 1,325; garments given to the poor, 8,561; persons who enjoyed a day's vacation or a visit in the country through the Fresh Air Fund, 10,226.



# Congregational Board of Pastoral Supply

*Room 610, Congregational House, BOSTON*

---

Rev. DeWITT S. CLARK, D.D., Chairman of Board of Directors

Mr. CHAS. E. SWETT, Treasurer.

Rev. CHAS. B. RICE, Secretary

---

THIS Board is maintained and controlled by the General Association of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts. It is an agency which acts in an advisory way with respect to pastoral settlements wherever it is called upon to do it. It does nothing unless it is called upon. It has no shadow of authority over the churches, but it is itself responsible to the churches. This fact of complete public responsibility is characteristic and controlling.

Our purpose is to set before churches clear and impartial and truthful testimonies relative to ministers concerning whom they make inquiry. We do this always with a sense of obligation first to the churches. But it is meant also that it shall be done with fairness and considerateness toward the ministers respecting whom inquiries are made. Great care is taken that the statements made shall be clear of narrow personal considerations, and shall represent the judgment, not of any one person, but of the largest possible number of those having means of knowledge and gifts of discernment.

We designate and engage men as candidates for the pastorate in behalf of any church that may desire us to do it.

Our work has been in progress for nearly seven years. It has been large from the first, and it is steadily increasing. During the year ending with the first of May, 1901, committees representing 167 churches conferred or corresponded with our office relative to pastoral settlements. The larger part of these churches were in Massachusetts; but our work extended to nineteen other states.

We furnish occasional or temporary supplies for pulpits as they may be called for. For this service a small fee is charged. There is also a fee for aid in securing pastoral settlements outside of Massachusetts. But no charge is made for any service in securing settlements within the state.

# *American Missionary Association*

Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street

NEW YORK

EASTERN DISTRICT: BOSTON, MASS.

Office, 615 Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street

THE work of the American Missionary Association is among the undeveloped races of the United States and Porto Rico.

It has 186 churches among the Negroes, 54 among the Highlanders, and 21 among the Indians. Its schools in the South are filled to overflowing. The teachers are able and earnest, their work thorough. There are 13,000 pupils in the Southern schools.

Two schools with eight instructors and nearly 300 pupils have been started in Porto Rico. One evangelist is also employed there.

CHINESE. — In missions among the Chinese of America the Association was a pioneer. This work began in 1852. Thousands of pagans have been converted in its missions, many of whom have gone back to China carrying the gospel. The Chinese Missionary Society, composed of these converts, organized in 1886, has sent missionaries to their native land. They have established headquarters at Canton, and also have property at Hong Kong. They have organized a church, occupying a chapel at Ci Ning City.

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDERS. — The work among the mountain people was begun early in the history of the Association. In 1848, only two years after its organization, commissions had been issued to missionaries who were laboring in this mountain region. The work reads like a romance rather than plain history. Many of these Highlanders loved freedom and hated slavery. The work of the Association among them has been steadily maintained and developed.

At Cape Prince of Wales a mission was opened in 1890.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING has held an important position in the educational work of this Association for many years. Now almost every school in the South or West has a more or less extended department of industrial training. More than twenty trades are taught in these institutions to the boys. Large farms are cultivated in several institutions.

Equal care is taken in the training of girls and young women, both in domestic and general industries. The purpose of this training is to fit the young people for larger and more efficient Christian manhood and womanhood.

# Congregational Education Society

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This society's work is three-fold :

1. It loans (or if necessary, grants) pecuniary aid to young men of piety and ability who are struggling to fit themselves for the Congregational ministry. Many of the most eminent and useful of our pastors since the organization of the Society in 1816 could never have prepared themselves for their work but for the assistance thus given them. And more than one-third of our ministers at the present day, many of them among the most influential leaders in the denomination, have been beneficiaries of our Society. We are now aiding about a hundred and fifty of the most gifted and promising students in our colleges and theological seminaries.

2. The Society carefully investigates the needs and worthiness, together with the prospect of permanency and usefulness, of the feeble educational institutions, that in our newer states are striving to train up Christian citizens and scholars to mold their public sentiment. Those and those only that are found worthy and needy are aided by yearly grants. Such colleges as Beloit, Carleton, Colorado, Doane, Drury, Illinois, Iowa, Olivet and Yankton, besides many others, have been nursed by the Educational Society from a precarious infancy to their present stability and uplifting power. And in addition to these the Society is now aiding in different parts of the great West, more than twenty academies that are educating hundreds of boys and girls under positive and most fruitful Christian influences.

3. The Education Society is also doing a much needed work in planting and sustaining mission schools in New Mexico and Utah. In ten schools its self-denying teachers are carrying intelligence and pure Christianity to eight hundred children who but for such service would grow up in superstitious ignorance and adhesion to Mormonism.

What more important or remunerative work could be done than that which the Congregational Education Society is doing?

## The Congregational Church-Building Society

105 East Twenty-second Street, New York

### OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

LUCIEN C. WARNER, LL.D. *President.* L. H. COBB, D.D., *Recording Secretary.*

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SAMUEL COLCORD.

**OBJECT.**—To aid needy churches in building houses of worship and parsonages.

**ORGANIZATION.**—The Congregational Church Building Society, formerly known as the American Congregational Union, was organized May 11, 1853. It has a New York State charter; a President, Lucien C. Warner, LL.D.; one Secretary, Rev. L. H. Cobb, D.D.; a Treasurer, Charles E. Hope; four Field Secretaries, Rev. G. A. Hood, Boston, Mass.; Rev. C. H. Taintor and Mrs. Taintor, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. H. H. Wikoff, Y. M. C. A., San Francisco, Cal.; a Board of fifteen Trustees, chosen for three years, one-third of the number going out each year; a Committee on Finance and Applications, and one legal counselor.

**METHODS OF WORK.**—A regularly organized Congregational Church, after legal incorporation, applies for aid. The application, carefully endorsed by men outside the church, asking aid, comes to the office, is revised, laid before the Committee on Applications, and then before the Board. If aid is voted as a grant or loan, the applicants are notified. When the house of worship or parsonage is completed and ready for use, a loan or trust mortgage is executed by the incorporated Society of the Church, an insurance policy secured and the aid voted is paid to cover last bills.

**WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.**—January 1, 1901, aid has been put into 3,189 houses of worship and 734 parsonages. More than \$835,000 of this aid has been paid back. By this aid more than \$15,000,000 worth of church property has been secured.

**WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.**—199 houseless churches to be sheltered and more than 3,000 parsonages to be built before the work of building overtakes the work of organizing. 200 churches and 200 parsonages ought to be built every year till every live church is housed. After that the Society should help house as fast as churches organize.

# The Congregational Sunday-school and Publishing Society

---

## President

WILLARD SCOTT, D.D.  
President

## Secretary and Treasurer

GEORGE M. BOYNTON, D.D., Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

## Business Manager

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---

This Society was organized in 1832, as the Massachusetts Sabbath-School Society. In 1854 the Congregational Board of Publication was merged into it and the double name was assumed. Both societies had published books and tracts. The society that publishes, is, naturally, the society that distributes.

In 1883 it underwent a radical reorganization, receiving new elements of strength in both departments. The employment of Sunday-school missionaries was begun, those in charge of states being called Superintendents. Their number has increased to about fifty. They labor to organize Sunday-schools in needy places, both in person and through the aid of pastors and others. They do evangelistic work where it is possible. They put the schools organized into relation with some near church. They do all they can within their various fields to increase the interest in and efficiency of the Sunday-school work in our churches. They organize annually about 500 schools and aid 1,500. Over 750 Congregational churches have grown from the seed they have thus sown.

Meanwhile, since that same date, the Business Department, known in the trade as the Pilgrim Press, has grown from a capital of \$39,000 to one of about \$127,000, exclusive of its plates, engravings, etc., and a surplus of \$20,000 set aside for use whenever specially required; its sales of \$100,000 annually have grown to over \$260,000 a year. Its periodicals have reached a circulation of about two-thirds of a million, and the profits of its business enable it to make liberal annual appropriations to the Missionary Department. It maintains large bookstores in Boston and Chicago, and aims to provide our churches and their people — and, indeed, all people — with all books published and sold by reputable houses, at prices at least as low as others, while in the line of church and Sunday-school requisites it offers to provide everything that is needed.

## **. . . Boston Seaman's Friend Society . . .**

**Office, Congregational House, Room 601**

REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D.D. . . . . . *President.*  
GEORGE GOULD . . . . . *Treasurer.*

This is an old Congregational Benevolent Society, and was organized in Dr. Lyman Beecher's Church, 1827.

Its ministry is to the 3,000,000 sailors of the world, and in particular to the 160,000 who annually visit Boston, and the 50,000 who yearly make harbor at Vineyard Haven.

Its Chapels and Reading-Rooms are open to sailors of all nations every day in the week. Its chaplains and missionaries supply relief to destitute seamen, comfort the sick in hospitals, and bury the dead. They give social entertainments to men in port, and good reading matter to those going to sea. They hold frequent religious meetings of a kind attractive to seamen, encourage men to sign the pledge and save their earnings, and impart to thousands a powerful impulse toward a better life.

Some of the converts have entered the ministry, many have carried a fresh glow of piety to their home churches, most of them have become self-sustaining missionaries to all parts of the world.

People interested in methods of Evangelistic work will be repaid by a visit to the Seaman's Chapel, 287 Hanover Street, where Chaplain Nickerson and his assistants will give them welcome.

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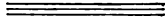
## **The Woman's Seaman's Friend Society**

MRS. WALTER ELA, *President* . . . . . 13 ASH STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.  
MRS. HENRY C. DELANO, *Treasurer* . . . . . HOTEL BERKELEY, BOSTON.

~~~~~

This Society was organized in January 1895, as an Auxiliary to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, with Mrs. Frederick O. White of Roxbury as president. From a small beginning of thirty-two members the Society now numbers over five hundred members. Its object being to work for the comfort and spiritual good of the sailor. At the beginning of the present year (1901) Mrs. White resigned as president, and Mrs. Walter Ela was elected to fill her place. Through the winter, Monday Teas are given to the sailors, when the ladies from the churches meet the boys in a friendly way. Help is also given to the Naval and Marine Hospitals.

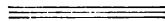
For further information, apply at Room 601, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.



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## AN AFTER WORD

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ANY man with New England blood in his veins, if he takes one-tenth of the tours suggested in the foregoing pages, or visits one-tenth of the historic spots so briefly and imperfectly described, can hardly fail to respond, in spirit at least, to the sentiments of the great "expounder of the Constitution" whose words on the floor of Congress regarding this grand old state may well close this little work:—

"I enter upon no encomium upon Massachusetts — she needs none. There she is — behold her and judge for yourselves. . . . There is Boston and Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill, and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, fallen in the great struggle for independence, lie mingled with the soil of every state, from New England to Georgia, and there they will lie forever. And where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives in the strength of its manhood and full of its original spirit. . . . It will stand in the end by the side of the cradle in which its infancy was rocked. . . . It will fall at last, if fall it must, amid the proudest monument of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin."



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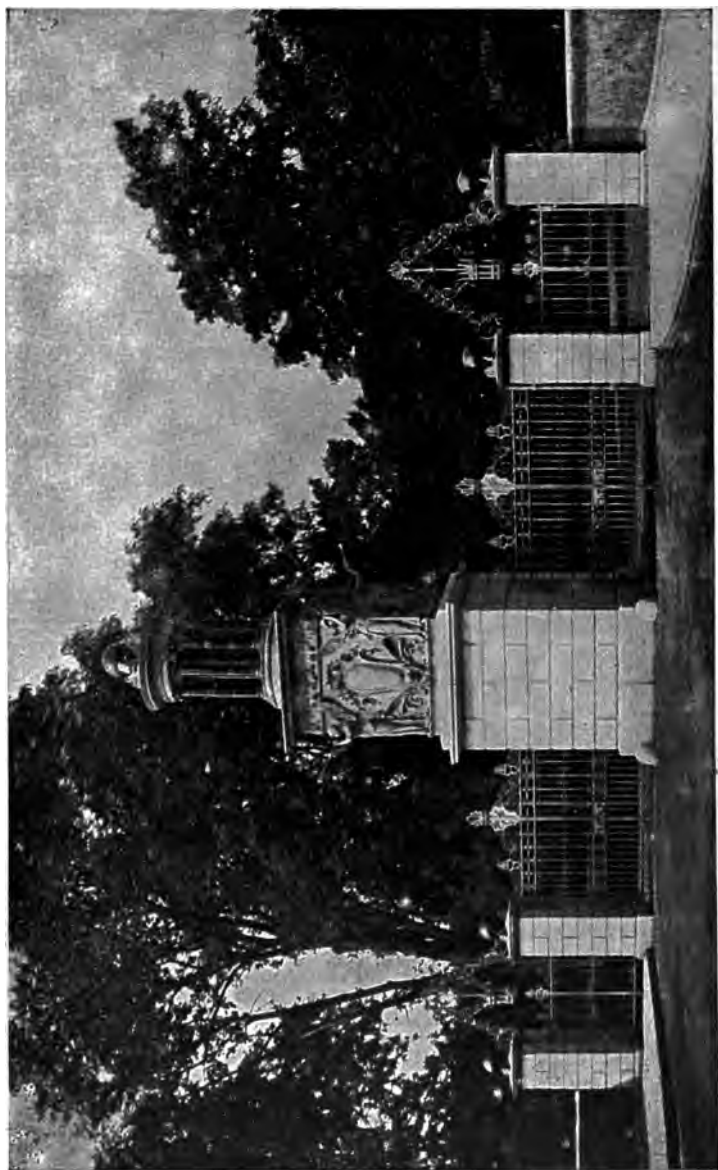


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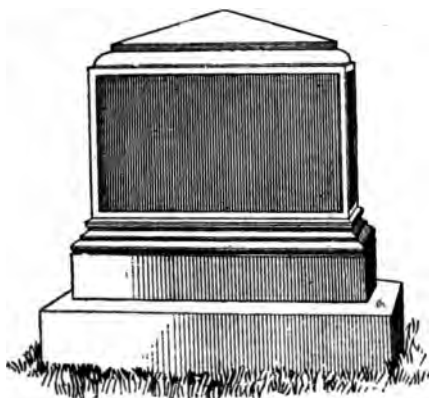




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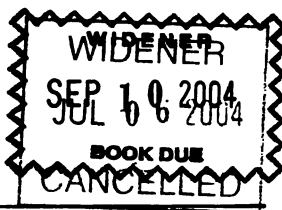
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